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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1857. NO. 10.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. *The business hereafter will be* conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Wholesale and Retail.
15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.
These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.
He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.
Terms will be made easy. For further information, address J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.
C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.
All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.
Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.
UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.
EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches....................	$15 00
Do. College Classes....................	20 00
Do. Music....................	20 00
Do. Drawing....................	10 00
Do. Painting....................	20 00
Do. Embroidery....................	5 00
Board and Washing per month....................	10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to J. H. MILLS,
[O30-9-12t] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.
Our stock consists in part as follows:
40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;
Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

$150 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.
Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.
I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS situated on the North side of New River and North East side of Henderson Creek. The tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. There are good DWELLINGS on the premises, which are well watered. The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DIXON.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857 5-tf

NOTICE.
BY ORDER OF THE HON. JUDGE OF THE SUPERior Court of Law for Bladen County, at October Term, A. D., 1857, an Extra Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 5th Monday in November next, for the trial of civil suits, when and where witnesses in civil cases will be required to attend.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-6t

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

General Notices.

NOTICE—LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Sampson county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 1,000 acres, of which 500 is good farming land, and about 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the ballance is good Turpentine lands. Also, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through.) of good Turpentine and Farming Land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes with interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county.
I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.
J. K. MELVIN.
October 26th, 1857 9-2m

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bilder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,
ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,
that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND**, a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.
Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.
Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.
Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.
Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics*.
THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.
Oct. 6. 1857 6-2½m

PIANOS TUNED BY THE YEAR!
MOTTO—Satisfaction given, or no charge!
☞THREE TIMES for $7, i. e. $2 50 the first, $2 50 the second, and $2 the third time if subscribers. Non-subscribers $4 every tuning. Regulating and Strings extra.
MR. BOHNSTEDT, has arrived in this city, and will attend to all orders left at Pierce's Book Store.
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Oct. 22—8-4t* Piano Tuner and Regulator.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.
Kitsey Floyd } Petition
vs. for
Owen R. Floyd. } Divorce.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Owen R. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen B. Floyd to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday in March next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.
Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of said Court, for Duplin County, and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.
Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.
Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

VALUABLE TURPENTINE PLACE FOR SALE.
5,000 ACRES OF NO. 1 PINE LAND—several crops boxes now cut—good STILL, MULES, WAGONS, HORSES, and everything belonging to or necessary for carrying on the Turpentine business—will be sold at a very low figure, if application be made immediately. The lands lay immediately on the banks of the river, but a short distance above Darien. Titles good, location healthy, some good farming land attached. Terms accommodating. Address L. E. B. DeLORME,
Oct. 19.—37-4t—8-t1D. P. M., Darien, Ga.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in Charleston, S. C., some time back, my negro man BRISTER, aged about thirty years—weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds—is five feet ten or eleven inches high—black complected, and formerly belonged to Mr. Washington Gillispie, of Duplin county, N. C., where he is now probably lurking. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, who is authorized to pay the same. BENJAMIN DAVIS.
Oct. 16th, 1857. 7-1m

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE my Colley Lands, lying between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, in Bladen county, about a mile and a half from Black River, and four from Cape Fear, and containing about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, all round trees, but one task of boxes having been cut on the land.
For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
EDMUND A. HAWES.
New Hanover co., Oct. 10, 1857 6-1m

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.
IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.
In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.
Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot WE—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.
Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.
My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES
of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.
My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.
☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.*
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L R. BUNTING,
Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf Adm'r.

NOTICE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.
Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

Sympathy.—BY EMILY BRONTE.

There should be no despair for you
While nightly stars are burning;
While evening pours its silent dews,
And sunshine gilds the morning.

There should be no despair—though tears
May flow down like a river;
Are not the best beloved of years
Around your heart forever?

They weep, you weep, it must be so;
Winds sigh as you are sighing,
And Winter sheds his grief in snow
Where Autumn's leaves are lying.

Yet these revive, and from their fate
Your fate can not be parted;
Then journey on, if not elate,
Still, *never* broken-hearted.

From the Richmond Whig of Monday.

The Fair.

The city is already pretty full of visitors to the Fair, which commences to-morrow, and the crowd is still pouring in from all directions. From present indications, therefore, we incline to the opinion that the number of persons in attendance, will be nearly, if not quite as large, as on any previous occasion. It is the first wish of all of them, no doubt, to catch a glimpse of the Crisis, which is said to have been prowling about and waylaying cities, but which from the fat and jolly appearance of many of our rural cousins, has not yet penetrated into the country.

In justice to the general cause of truth and our own conscience in particular, we cannot say much for the personal pulchritude of either the men or the women yet assembled in our goodly city. To be sure they all have quite a healthy and contented appearance, as if meat and bread existed in great abundance, and as if they indulged in these good things to a somewhat censurable excess. We have often marvelled, in times like these, when people congregate in overwhelming crowds, whence come such a multitude of inexcusably homely folks. A Fair seems to possess some inherent and mysterious attraction for the ill-favored of our proud old Commonwealth. We are consoled by the pleasing reflection, however, that none of the same sort are left behind, but that all, for the time being, are concentrated here.

We have no idea of provoking a personal difficulty with any of the chivalrous gentlemen, who have come hither to the Fair, but we do say, in spite of the world, the flesh, and the devil, that Heaven, in manufacturing most of them, was exceedingly sparing of its comely materials. We observe a few sons of Anack from six to ten feet in height, and wearing beards and moustaches that look entirely innocent of any knowledge of either water or napkins, who have come down here, we suppose for the sole purpose of seeing how badly they can frighten the animals of the Fair Grounds and the little children on the streets. If they do not scare off the Crisis, then the Crisis is a perfectly unscarable thing. The remainder of the male portion of the assembled crowd is in admirable keeping with the general appearance of the Anack boys. We pity the poor fathers and mothers who have been fated for so many years to look at and to meditate upon this unmitigated and boundless ugliness.

As to the female portion, language fails us to speak of their infinite merits—in the respect alluded to—in terms at once truthful and graphic. The amount of female homeliness in town at the present time is utterly indescribable and unimaginable. There are a few noticeable and even brilliant exceptions, however, to look upon which is a feast to the eye and a rapture to the soul.—But may a kind Providence soon take the balance to himself, and make them jewels in his crown—for their light on earth, derived from their personal appearance, will never be brighter than that entitled by a rusty tenpenny nail. We remark, by the way, that crinoline appears to have suffered a sad collapse. Its dimensions have fearfully diminished—owing, altogether, we presume to the pressure. Being an ardent admirer and advocate of crinoline, we deplore the melancholy and unimposing strait to which it has been reduced; and we breathe an everlasting curse upon the pressure.

With a tear for crinoline, therefore, we conclude our original and eloquent and opposite observations on the visitors to the Fair. We protest, moreover, that we have intended no offence by our discourse to any mortal, male or female—for while penning these lines, we have been whistling, like good Uncle Toby, *Lillabullero*, all the time.

Illustrious Farmers.

Edward Everett, in a late oration at the N. Y. Agricultural State Fair, thus referred to great men who have chosen an agricultural life:

The greatest political philosopher and most consummate statesman of modern Europe, Edmund Burke, who saw further than any of his countrymen into the cloudy future which hung over the close of the eighteenth century, at the meridian of his life, and while most engrossed in public business, purchased a large farm. "I have," says he, in a letter written to a friend, in that most critical year of English politics, 1769, "just made a push, with all I could collect of my own, and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in the country. I have purchased about six hundred acres of land in Buckinghamshire, about 24 miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant, and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest." This, his purpose, he carried into effect, and adhered to it to the end of his life. Those immortal orations which revived in the British Senate the glories of the ancient eloquence were meditated in the retirement of Beaconsfield; and there, also, were composed those all but inspired appeals and expostulations, which went to the heart of England and Europe in the hour of their dearest peril, and did so much to expose the deformity and arrest the progress of that godless philosophy—specious, arrogant, hypocritical and sanguinary—which, with liberty and equality on its lips, and plunder and murder and treason in its heart, waged deadly war on France and mankind, and closed a professed crusade for republican freedom by the establishment of a military despotism.

A greater than Burke in this country, our own peerless Washington, with a burden of public care on his mind such as has seldom weighed upon any other person—conscious, through a considerable part of his career, that the success, not only of the American Revolution, but of the whole great experiment of republican government, was dependent in no small degree upon his course and conduct,—yet gave throughout his life, in time of peace, more of his time and attention, as he himself in one of his private letters informs us, to the superintendence of his agricultural operations, than to any other object. "It will not be doubted," says he, in his last annual message to Congress (7th of December, 1795,) "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance.—In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. * * * * Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." On the 10th of December, 1709, Washington addressed a long letter to the manager of his farms—the last elaborate production of his pen—transmitting a plan, drawn upon thirty written folio pages, containing directions for their cultivation for several years to come. In seven days from the date of this letter his own venerated form was "sown a national body, to be raised a spiritual body."

Nearly all the successors of Washington in the Presidency of the United States, both the deceased and the living, passed, or are passing, their closing years in the dignified tranquility of rural pursuits.

AUSTRIA.—The financial situation of Austria is said to be deplorable. The measures of the Minister of Finance, however able, have failed in effecting any improvement. He raised, within a short interval, two loans—one of £5,000,000 and one of £3,000,000, which was followed by the great loan of £50,000,000, the sale of railways and mines belonging to the State, the cession to the bank of immense domains and forests—but the embarrassment still continues. The interest on the national debt has doubled since 1845, and now amounts to nearly £9,000,000; the cost of the army has increased in the same period from £5,000,000 to upwards of £12,000,000.

"Why, Charley," said a Yankee to a negro preacher, "you can't even tell who made the monkey?"
"Oh, yes, I can, massa!"
"Well, who made the monkey?"
"Why, massa, the same one made the monkey *that made you!*"

The Cost of Bank Suspension—Official Statement.

Our paper money system has always been attended with bad results. It has cost the country, in one way and another, more than all our foreign wars, including that of the revolution. One explosion follows another. The loss on each occasion upon real estate, cotton, farm crops, and stocks, has amounted to millions upon millions. That sustained on bank capital and by depreciation of bills up to 1841, was furnished by Mr. Secretary Woodbury upon a call of the Senate in February, 1841—Senate Doc. 180, 2d session, 26th Congress—from which we take the following:

BANK CAPITAL.	
Capital of 20 banks failing before 1811,........	$3,000,000
Capital of 195 banks failing between 1811 & 1830,	36,787,000
Capital of 150 (of which 140 are ascertained) between 1830 and 1841,........	45,000,000
Capital of 30 banks which have suspended and probably failed,........	12,000,000
Whole number 395, and whole capital,........	96,787,000
LOSS.	
Loss (estimated) of whole capital in one-half of the cases of failure,........	48,393,654
Loss of one-half of the capital on the remaining cases,........	24,196,827
Aggregate loss,........	72,590,481
LOSS ON CIRCULATION.	
If the circulation out when these banks failed were estimated at equal to one one-half of the capital, it would amount to $48,393,654. It would probably be more than the capital. If one-fourth of it is lost it would amount to.....	18,147,620
Deposits estimated at the same amount,........	18,147,620
	36,295,240
RECAPITULATION.	
Loss on capital,........	72,590,481
" on circulation,........	18,147,620
" on deposites and balances,........	18,147,620
Aggregate,........	108,885,721

We have not room for all the details and therefore give a general statement in the words of the report:

To this may now be added the loss of the whole capital (except 3 per cent.) of the United States Bank........	35,000,000
Estimated loss of capital and on bills on banks failing since 1841, not less than........	10,000,000
	$153,885,721
SUMMARY (UP TO 1841.)	
1. Losses by bank failures........	$108,885,721
2. Losses by suspensions of specie payments by banks, and consequent depreciation of their notes [very low]........	95,000,000
3. Losses by destruction of bank notes by accident........	7,121,332
4. Losses by counterfeit bank notes beyond loss of coin........	4,441,644
5. Losses by fluctuations in bank currency affecting prices, extravagance in living, sacrifices on property, and by only a part of the other incidents to the banking system not computed, at least [not half the amount.]........	150,000,000
Aggregate computed........	$365,451,497
Add for United States Bank and others since 1841........	45,000,000
	$410,451,497

An accurate computation of the losses occasioned by the present failures of the banks would add largely to the statistics we give above, and probably in the depreciation in the value of real estate; cotton, farm produce, stocks, bank bills, and all other things, would amount to not less than three hundred and fifty millions. Add this amount to former estimated losses resulting from paper-money banks, and it makes $765,471,497.—This is probably below, rather than above, the true test amount. To this should be added the loss and suffering of the thousands of the poor and needy thrown out of employment by bank failures, which cannot be reduced to and estimated by dollars and cents.

Washington Union.

Decline in Sugar.

We clip the following from the New Orleans Price Current of the 24th instant:

Sugar.—Occasional limited lots of new crop are arriving and small sales are effected, mostly for the city retail trade and our neighboring markets, the prices ranging from 9¾ a 10½ cents for Fair to Prime and 10¾ a 11¼ cents per lb. for Choice and Centrifugal. Among the receipts we notice a lot of 20 hhds. Common and one of 15 hhds. Inferior which are altogether unsuited to the City demand, the latter being only fit for refining. For these no offers can be obtained. Some small lots of Cuba and Porto Rico Muscovado have been disposed of, mostly at 9½ cents per lb. Arrived since the 20th instant 92 hhds. Total receipts of the week 109 hhds.—Cleared since the 20th inst. for Pensacola 4 bbls., Galveston 2 hhds. Total exports of the week 2 hhds. 14 bbls.

Molasses.—The receipts are limited but they meet with few buyers and prices have rapidly given way—say from 45 to 40 cents in barrels, and from 55 down to 53 and 50 cents in half barrels. Arrived since the 20th inst. 145 barrels. Total receipts of the week 156 bbls. Cleared since the 20th inst none. Total exports of the week none.

Our telegraph report from New Orleans of the 28th inst., dublished yesterday, quoted Sugar at 4¼ and 5½ cents per lb., and Molasses at 17 and 19 cents per gall. If the latest account is correct, there has been the unprecedented decline of more than fifty per cent. in four days. We have reason to believe that our telegraphic report is correct, as our agent at Augusta received duplicate dispatches from different sources, confirming the decline; yet in the face of the above extract from the Price Current, we cannot conceive how the prices of these articles should have declined so rapidly. The receipts could not have been so heavy as to depress the market to such an extent in a few days: nor can we believe that the money pressure could have caused such a decline, for in the latter case Cotton and other articles of produce would be similarly affected.

Charleston Standard, 20th Oct.

A Goat Story.

We have heard of snake stories and fish stories, but we never heard of a Goat story until we found the following in the *True Delta*, which we think will do for the season:

"A gentleman of this city had been keeping a milch nanny-goat for the benefit of his infant child, which is of an age so tender that its digestive powers are as yet unable to manage any substance more cruile than the lacteal nourishment which sustains its feeble little life.—The other day its quadruped foster mother, in straying around the docks, attracted the tender regards of a gallant William-goat, which was the pet of the dock of the steamboat on which he lived and made regular trips like other members of her company. The eye of the nancy's master discovered the romantic amour and separated the lovers at the wharf, having nancy driven back to her quarters at his residence in Canal street, several squares from the wharf. The hour of the steamboat's departue was at hand, and the bereaved William watched the preparations for leaving in moody silence; the gang plank was withdrawn and the gallant steamer dashed off on her long voyage of thousands of miles to the upper latitudes. The yearning heart of William could endure no longer the thought of separation, and as "love knows no barrier," over the guards he sprang into turbid waters of the Mississippi, swam to the bank, (as Leander swam the Hellspont to the arms of his Hero) clambered ashore, and darted off at a killing pace to where his inamorata was imprisoned—in a part of the city *where he had never been before*—his life having been passed on steamboats as a navigator of the great river. Without the least hesitation he singled out the house in which the object of his affections was confined, and running up the steps he began to rear against the door in the attempt to force an entrance. It so happened that the bell handle was arranged with a downward pull, and in pawing at the door he entangled his hoof in the handle and rung the bell. This brought a servant to open the door to the strange visitor, who dashed her aside, and sprang up stairs immediately to where Miss Nancy was—she being on the familiar terms of a household pet with the inmates. The manifestations of joy on their re-union, by both the animals, are said to have been of a character so extravagant and remarkable that they made the house too hot to hold them, and they were herefore, ejected into the back premises, where they could give free license to their rude and uproarious delight."

A few year ago Miss Cora Withers, daughter of a wealthy merchant in New York, in opposition to the wishels of her family, married a foreigner. Since then, to support herself, she has been giving concerts, etc., as Madame de Wilhorst. Recently she visited Paris to negotiate for a position in the opera company, but her husband having inherited a large fortune, she has abandoned the stage. Her father, it is said, has lost his wealth by the recent commercial troubles in New York.

The Bank Suspension—Correspondence.

SAVANNAH, Oct 15th, 1857.
HIS EXCELLENCY, HERSHEL V. JOHNSON,
MILLEDGEVILLE.

Sir:—On the 14th inst., a meeting of merchants and citizens of Savannah was held to take into consideration the present money crisis and the course which the banks should pursue under such circumstances. The meeting was one of the largest and most respectable which has ever been held here, and after due deliberation, resolutions were adopted, recommending that the banks suspend temporarily specie payments; not that any doubts were entertained of perfect solvency, and excellent condition of the banks, evidenced by their reports recently submitted to you, but that the stoppage of banks in every commercial city in the Union, and the almost certainty that their example would be followed by the rest, made it imperative to do so in their own defence. The drain, in this state of things being confined to the few banks which do pay specie, would in a very short time have withdrawn every particle of coin in their possession.

Under these circumstances, and at the instance of the community in which they are located, we have been appointed a committee and instructed to ask of your Excellency, to withhold any action against the banks in consequence of this step, until the meeting of the Legislature; and we ask this in the hope your Excellency will see no objection to acquiesce in the request, when it is recollected that the Legislative meeting is so near at hand.

With great respect,
Your ob't sv'ts,
ROBERT HABERSHAM,
N. A. HARDEE,
T. HOLCOMBE,
RICHARD D. ARNOLD,
JOHN D. ANDERSON, } Com.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Milledgeville, Oct. 19th, 1857.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th inst., in behalf of the merchants and citizens of Savannah, requesting me "to withhold any action against the banks in consequence" of their suspending specie payments, as the approaching session of the Legislature is so near at hand.

I should have done as you suggested if no such request had been made. I am gratified that my convictions are fortified by the suffrage of so intelligent a portion of the people as you represent; the unanimity of their voice would seem to indicate, that there cannot be much diversity of opinion among thinking men, as to the propriety of a cheerful compliance with the wish of the merchants and citizens of Savannah.

I do not pretend to be familar with the great questions of finance, involved in the commercial crisis that is upon us; but in my humble judgment, the suspension of specie paying is not a *remedy;* it is only an *expedient*, and will fail to be even an *expedient* unless debtors, creditors, merchants, people, and banks, act with, and towards each other in the utmost good faith, and with a mutual desire to render each other's burdens as light as possible. The spirit of confidence and forbearance must pervade every ramification of business; without this the suspension will benefit but one class—the banks—by enabling them to postpone the payment of their debts,—their bills— which are not bearing interest, and by the use of their specie, and other available means, to speculate in exchange, and screw down the produce market to specie prices. Such a course, however, I do not anticipate. I trust those who own and direct the Banks, are patriotic, high toned, and liberal minded gentlemen, who would scorn to use their power to oppress the people, while they are asking tolerance at the hands of the people's representatives.

The only *effectual* remedy for the pressure of the times will be found in the industrial resources of the country—nothing but "the sweat of the brow" can pay debts and equalize exchanges; but this were fruitless without *economy*. Who is so blind as not to see, and so obdurate as not to deplore, the extravagance of the times—the great excess of expenditure beyond nett profits.—This is the cause of the wide spread malady that now affects our land, like the ravages of a baleful epedemic. The *expedient* resorted to, if properly employed, may save the patient until the great *remedy* can come to the rescue.

It is gratifying to believe that the suspension of our Banks (and I think those of the South generally) is not the result of insolvency, but a measure of self-defence against the drafts upon their coin, to replenish the vaults of those of the North.

I predicate my opinion of the soundness of our Banks upon the exhibits they present, in response to Executive proclamation. Hence bill-holders may safely trust them, with a generous confidence in their ability to redeem as soon as the assaults from the commercial centres of the North shall be stopped.

I confess, gentlemen, to a feeling of sectional pride, which is irresistably awakened by a survey of the circumstances that surround us. The North is tottering with the paralysis, her factories suspending, her merchants failing, and all the avenues of business blocked up with the ruins of commercial wreck. I speak not of this to rejoice over her misfortunes, but to ask what is the ultimate, and almost her only hope of relief? What can revive her commercial prosperity? Why is it, that the South, amidst the thunder of the crash stands calm and unawed, poised upon the consciousness of her capacity to outride the tempest?

It is our Three Millions of Cotton Bales, now going forward to the markets of the world, that give us the feeling of strength and safety. Our cotton gives motion to the whole machinery of the world's commerce, and if true to ourselves, we have, and must ever have, the foundation of the proudest independence, commercial as well as civil, that ever blessed any age or people.

As germaine to this thought, what an emphatic illustration of the vast importance to the South, of direct trade between her own and foreign ports, and in her own bottoms? Will she ever awaken to the magnitude of such a policy, and by its bold and successful accomplishment, break the only chain that now fetters her giant limbs? This will consummate her independence, and then she will not only feel as she now does, but she will regulate and direct the confidence of the world.

I beg pardon, gentlemen, for permitting myself to be betrayed into these random reflections. If not positively called for by, I trust they are not inappropriate to, the occasion which elicits this communication.

Respectfully, your obed't serv't,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
Messrs. ROB'T. HABERSHAM, N. A. Hardee, T. Holcombe, Rich'd. D. Arnold, Jno. W. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., Committee.

BOGUS "FROM WASHINGTON."—A "telegraphic despatch from Washington," appearing in the New York Herald, professing to relate, with official air, the exact course to be pursued by Secretary Cobb in the present financial crisis, contains the following:

"Second—In regard to public works for which appropriations have been made, but upon which active work has not yet been commenced. Upon these the government will discriminate between works of necessity and mere speculative lobby jobs: and while the first will be prosecuted, the latter class will be suspended."

Expressions like that contained in the latter paragraph, stamp an entire despatch as bogus, and entirely destroy confidence in it among thinking men. What nonsense to suppose that Secretary Cobb has undertaken, officially, to pronounce public works, ordered by the Congress of the United States, and approved by the *President*, to be mere lobby jobs; and that, having determined to discriminate, upon such grounds, between such enterprises, he has officiously thrust the *insult* in the faces of his predecessors, through the *medium* of the New York press. A little prudent foresight would restrain such paragraphs, for they either stamp the correspondent deficient in brains, or betray the fact that the "despatch" never went over the wires, but was manufactured in the office of publication. We protest against the covert attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury which is contained, if not designed, in these attempts at left-handed compliments.—*Washington States.*

THE GRAIN COMING.—On Saturday night there arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., of wheat 368,154 bushels, of corn 95,801 bushels, and oats 68,000 bushels, making a total of 531,955 bushels, the largest receipts of any one day this season. There are over 300,000 bushels of wheat between Chicago and Buffalo. The receipts at Chicago from the interior continue large. The receipts are largely increasing at Buffalo.

At the meeting of the next Congress two new States will be in readiness for admission into the Union—Minnesota and Oregon.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1857.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Election Day in Maryland.—The City of Baltimore.

To-day elections will be held throughout the State of Maryland for Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature. How the contest may eventuate, so far as mere party ascendency is concerned, is not the point to which public attention is directed. The public generally, is more anxious to know whether law is to be triumphant, or a mob is to have everything its own way—whether citizens have rights which *must* be respected, or merely exist by sufferance and permission—whether the ballot-boxes are to be the indices of the public will or merely the tools of the dominant faction. Say that the Democrats are in the minority in Maryland and especially in the City of Baltimore, that is no cause of complaint. We might wish it otherwise, but we would not have it otherwise, save in pursuance of the free will of the people. Whatever way it is, we want to see the question fairly tested as between plain, open, fair voting and intimidation and rowdyism. If the thing be only legally and properly done, we care not for the mere temporary defeat of our party.

We cannot but think that Mayor Swann, in refusing to allow the Governor to co-operate with him for the preservation of the public peace, assumed a fearful responsibility. He cannot plead ignorance or want of warning. Example after example is before him. He knows how his own assurances of his ability to preserve the peace have been falsified. He assumes the present responsibility with his eyes open. To-day must tell the weight of that responsibility, and if he fails to preserve the peace of the City and to secure to all, the free enjoyment of their rights as citizens, the world will hold him to a fearful account for first rejecting the proffered co-operation of the Governor, and then manœuvring so as to bring into contempt and render abortive the precautionary measures which that functionary acting on his own judgment, deemed it best to adopt.

Of late some of the Northern papers have been quoting the example of Baltimore as an argument against society in slave-holding cities—casting it up to the South as an offsett to all the lawlessness of the North. Now this is all wrong. We were going to say it was all a mistake, but it cannot be that the editors of the leading papers of the Northern cities have not access to the census of the United States, from which it appears that Baltimore is a Southern city only in name. In 1850 its aggregate population was 169,054, of which only 2,946 were slaves, while there were 25,442 free negroes, and Baltimore has become even less of a slave-holding city in the seven years that have intervened. A few families may have some house servants, but to all intents and purposes, Baltimore is a Northern non-slaveholding city, certainly far more so than a Southern slave-holding one, and neither the South nor her institutions are to be saddled with the disgrace of Baltimore lawlessness.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

☞ A few years ago, and every native Cuban would have hailed with delight the change that would have placed his native Island under the protection of the stars and stripes and rendered himself a citizen of the "Model Republic." To-day that feeling no longer exists. So far as the present wishes of her people are concerned, Cuba is lost to us forever.

The rise of the Know Nothing and Black Republican parties has brought about this change of feeling—the exhibition of bitter hostility to the religion and the institutions of the inhabitants of Cuba, has been productive of its natural and legitimate effects.

The Cubans are Catholics and slaveholders, as were those of the Territory of Louisiana. A few brief years since, and they looked to the United States as a great and powerful confederacy, founded upon constitutional guarantees, at the basis of which were civil and religious liberty, and the rights of property. Suddenly they see a party rising up like an exhalation, one of whose leading principles is that of political hostility to their religious belief. They see this party sweeping over the land like a tornado, until, throughout its whole Northern section, it becomes absorbed into, and amalgamated with, another whose rallying cry is opposition to their most vital interest—their most important institution. Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism have alike contributed to weaken our influence, and render our names odious among those who would gladly have cast in their fortunes with ours—strengthening the South and adding to the greatness and prosperity of the Union. These parties have played into the hands of England—have done the work of our most jealous rivals, and have flattered the people with the dream of intense Americanism, while, in truth, striking deadly blows at American influence and legitimate extension on purely American ground.

Long years must elapse before the evils thus wrought can be repaired; and until they can be repaired, all dreams of acquiring Cuba may as well be abandoned by the South and by the country. Such are the fruits of reckless political manœuvering.

TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN YORKVILLE S. C.—On last Monday morning we received the *York District Chronicle*, in which we noticed an allusion to some angry correspondence, which had been on going through the papers, between certain parties, residents of Yorkville.—On turning to the advertising columns we found several communications, from which we learned that Douglas & Co., keep a "Commercial Agency" in Charleston, S. C., a branch, we presume, of some such affair in New York—that T. J. Bell is the special agent at Yorkville; that said Bell sent or was supposed to have sent to the "Agency" some report that injured the standing and reputation of James Allen Jr., a merchant of that village. Hence the long and angry correspondence. In a letter from James Allen Jr., dated Friday, he said that to-morrow (Saturday) his father, James Allen Sen., would be out with a handbill explaining the whole affair. Accordingly, on Saturday Mr. Allen did go about posting up his bills, when Bell commanded him to desist, words arose and Bell shot Allen on the spot with a double barrelled gun. Young Allen was with difficulty prevented from avenging his father's death. Bell is lodged in jail. There is, of course, the greatest excitement in Yorkville. These "Commercial Agencies" are ticklish affairs. They may be necessary, like other evils, but they are evils.

☞ Governor Ligon of Maryland has withdrawn his order calling out the military for the preservation of the peace at the election in Baltimore on the 4th inst., (Wednesday,) the Mayor having given him assurances that adequate measures would be taken for preserving the public peace and protecting the rights of voters.—We trust the measures proposed may be effectual in securing the ends desired, but we have little confidence that such will be the case.

A BIG POTATO.—We are indebted to Mr. Walker, of Long Creek, in this county, for a sweet potato weighing between six and seven pounds. It is a fine specimen of what can be done in our own county. Why don't our people *sustain* an agricultural society? They do in Sampson, and Duplin, and all around us. We think our farmers could make a good showing, and they would keep improving.

Russell's Magazine.

The November number of Russell is before us, and as a Southern production, is entitled to receive all the attention which it is in our power to bestow. This, we regret to say, is not as much as we could desire, for we have been able merely to skim over its contents, and can lay no claim to proficiency in that high order of criticism which judges best of that which it has least examined, upon the principle that reading a work is apt to bias the judgment.

The table of contents for the present number is *good*—it is inviting—it gives promise of interest. This is a great point. *Talent* may treat any subject with ability—*tact* is certain to hit upon that subject in which the reader feels an interest. The present number is also more popular in its character than many of its predecessors. Popular may not be the exact word, but it indicates the idea we wish to convey. We do not mean that there is any approach to clap-trap, but there is certainly less abstrusity and more regard to general *readability*, and this last word comes nearer to expressing our idea of the first essential of all literary productions than any other we can recall to our mind. For pleasant, interesting reading matter, we think Russell can fairly compare with any of its competitors, to say the least, and its tone on all matters at all pertaining to the South, ought to give it the preference with Southern people.

Published at Charleston, S. C., at $3 per annum.—Sold at the book stores at 25 cents per number.

☞ The advices from Europe by the Arago and Indian are meagre, but may be regarded as favorable, rather than the reverse. They report great stringency in European money markets, as was to have been expected with Bank rates at 8 to 9½ per cent., but the amount of suffering and loss there is less than had been looked for. Everything depends upon the solvency of Europe. If the markets there for our produce keep firm and the buyers solvent, our crop will bring relief, if not—not.

Some time yet must elapse before the full effect of our difficulties can be realized on European markets, and have time to react upon the state of things here. Still we may say this, that the news so far may be regarded as good, since they are not as bad as we had feared they would be.

We need not look for news from India under a week or ten days. We think the mails from India are semi-monthly.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The dispatches say that the Republicans have undoubtedly carried the State; that the vote is small, the Americans falling off most, and the Democrats next. The amount of this seems to be that the Americans have been still farther blended in with the Republicans. The returns outside of the City are too scattering, however, to base any certain statement upon. The 2nd, 4th, 5th and 10th wards of the City of New York, give a Democratic majority of 2,547. The 3rd, 6th and 15th wards, give a Democratic majority of 1,641. Last year they gave only 247. The City has undoubtedly given a largely increased Democratic majority. We do not yet give up the State, since it is notorious that the first news by telegraph is generally unfavourable to the Democrats. The very latest returns place the result throughout the State in great doubt.—Probable Democratic plurality in City 23,000.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.—Returns from 130 towns give Banks for Governor, 34,000; Gardner, 24,000; Beach, 18,000. Both branches of the Legislature will be largely Republican. Caleb Cushing is elected a delegate from Newburyport. The City of Boston gave Banks 4,217; Gardner, 5,073; Beach, 4,243. Banks is the Know Nothing, Black Republican Candidate for Governor. Gardner, the "Straight American," and Beach, the Democratic Candidate for the same office. Banks is elected beyond question. His plurality will be in the neighbourhood of 20,000. He will most probably fall short of a majority of all the votes. We are not certain whether a clear majority is now required in Massachusetts, but that would make no odds, since, even in that case, the election would devolve upon the Legislature, which would certainly elect Banks.

SUPERIOR COURT.—To-day having been set apart for the trial of A. Kaufman, indicted for Arson, in connection with the fire on the wharf which consumed certain buildings belonging to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and others, a special jury was summoned and the twelve made up at a quarter before 12 o'clock. when the case was commenced. The solicitor and M. B. Smith for the State and Messrs. Hall, J. G. Wright and Empie for the defence. This case will probably occupy the whole of this day and to-morrow (Thursday.)

Daily Journal, 4th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—His Honor made an order this forenoon for an extra term for this County, to commence on the last Monday in January and continue for two weeks. Notice of such extra term to be given to witnesses and parties through the papers of this town.

The Kaufman case is progressing. The testimony for the State so far, is to the same effect as that adduced at the primary examination, referred to at the time.—From present appearances, the case will hardly close before a late hour to-morrow. The civil docket will thus be thrown over until the special term.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ The amount of Funds in Treasury of the United States, is now less than ten millions of dollars—not more than nine millions by this time we suppose. Six millions are required as a reserve for minting purposes.

BEEF.—The Associate acknowledges the receipt of some A No. 1 beef, presented to him by Mr. M. Petteway, who has more of the same sort on sale at the Market House. The Associate vouches for the quality. Good beef is not the most common thing in the world, at least not about these Capes.

☞ Messrs. Walker and Stanton of Kansas Territory, are out with *another* proclamation rejecting returns from McGee County, Kansas Territory.

Arrival of the Quaker City.—Further from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Quaker City, from Havana, with dates to the 29th, has arrived. The steamer Star of the West had arrived from Aspinwall, and would sail the following day for New York. She has $1,000,000 in gold, besides $500,000 for England. Twenty-five of her passengers, including Senator Broderick and Col. Fremont, came in the Quaker City.

The steamer Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 5th ult., but her machinery became disabled and she returned to port on the 10th. The steamer Golden Age took her place and left on the 11th, arriving at Panama on the 24th. The steamer St. Louis left Havana for Aspinwall on the 29th.

The San Francisco Herald of the 5th is the only paper received by the Quaker City, and the news contained therein is unimportant.

Advices from Kirk's wagon road party state that they had been attacked by the Indians, who were repulsed without loss.

It is said to be the intention of the Mormons to go to the Russian possessions should matters prove serious.

The news from Havana is unimportant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The steamer Quaker City brings $173,000 in specie from Havana. The health of that port was good. The appointment of Merisel as Governor-General was unacceptable.

The money panic had created but little surprise in San Francisco.

The Mormons of Carson Valley would leave for Utah about the last of October, forming a cavalry company under the orders of Brigham Young.

The trial of Treasurer Bates at San Francisco, had resulted in a verdict to the full amount of his bonds, $100,000.

Election in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The election in this city is quiet, and the vote small. The Know-Nothing ticket is ahead.

Later From Europe.

The Steamer Arago arrived at New York on the 3d inst., with dates from Liverpool to the 20th inst., and the steamer India at Quebec on the same day, with dates one day later.

The Arago brings $200,000 in specie. The rates of discount at Hamburg has been raised to 9½ per cent. At Bremen tightness in the money market was still more severe.

It is confirmed from Madagascar that the Queen has expelled all the English and French residents. The reason assigned is that the Europeans entertain a project for dethroning the Queen and placing her son on the throne.

The French Legislature is to be convoked by the end of November. The council of State would resume their labors on the 20th of October.

The King of Prussia was slowly improving.

There was a marked improvement on 'change at Vienna on the 17th.

Breadstuffs in France have fallen to the ordinary prices of plentiful years.

Lord Howden is said to have had a long audience with the French Emperor on Spanish affairs, and the most complete accordance in their views was the result

The Latest.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.—Considering how recently the rate of discount has been raised to a point unknown during ten years past, the calmness and steadiness of the money Market affords equal gratification and surprise. In all quarters there was quietude, and the supply of money at the discount market was greater than had been witnessed lately. The advance in the rates of the Bank of France had been anticipated, and therefore produced no effect here. There are no signs of a revival of the drain of gold from the continent.

Consols to-day closed firmly at the highest point reached.

The Paris Bourse retains great steadiness under the unprecedented rate of discount.

In the English railway market American securities have been active. Michigan Southern and Erie railroad stocks are firmer.

The ship Richard Anderson, from Baltimore, bound to Rotterdam, foundered at sea Sept. 27th; and the second mate, John Aldridge, was lost. The remainder of the crew were rescued by a French bark and had arrived at Weymouth. Captain of the Anderson returned in the Arago.

Arrival of the Steamer Indian.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3d.—The steamer India, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., has arrived.

Cotton—Sales of the last three days 10,000 bales; all qualities slightly declined—say 1-16 a ⅛. Market very dull.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions do.

Bank rates have been advanced to to 8 per cent.—The rates of the Bank of France had also been advanced 1 per cent.

Consols 88¼. The commercial pressure continued unabated.

There is nothing later from India.

From Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is now ascertained on specific inquiry, that the report last night prevalent in usually reliable and well-informed circles, of the intention on the part of the administration to remove Governor Walker or Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation, nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

Monetary Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—The money market shows scarcely a symptom of relief, and the banks steadily refuse to expand their loans. The result is that many extensions of paper are daily taking place, and but for this accommodation a pretty heavy list of failures would be announced.

Sterling bills are a trifle steadier, and quoted from 5 per cent to par. A movement is expected to take place in them the ensuing week.

The cotton market is slightly easier.

Freights to Liverpool quiet at ½d.

Gov. Walker and the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The report sent from this city by the agent of the associated press that the administration had decided to remove Gov. Walker, of Kansas, is false, and was manufactured to favor the free soil party at the elections in New York and Massachusetts on Tuesday next. The government has no advices in relation to the reported flight of Gov. Walker and Secretary Staunton from Lecompte, nor does it credit the rumor.

Muskets for Baltimore.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1.—Governor Wise, of this State, having been applied to by Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, for that purpose, has promptly loaned and dispatched three thousand stand of arms (muskets) for Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, P. M.—Six of the boxes, containing forty each, of the muskets loaned by the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of Maryland, passed through here yesterday to Baltimore, and about thirty more boxes arrived here this morning. The latter are still at the depot in this city.

Resumption of Winslow, Lanier & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers, announce their intention to resume payment in full to-morrow.

Arrival of the Steamer Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, with dates to the 28th, has arrived here. The steamer Star of the West had not yet arrived there. The Philadelphia brings $450,000 in specie.

The United States Mint.

The statement of the business of the Philadelphia mint for the month of October shows the amount of gold bullion deposited to be $3,157,046, and of silver $685,510; old cents deposited in exchange for new, $845; making the total of deposites for the month $3,844,410. The gold coinage during the same time was $2,562,140, nearly the whole of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage amounted to $805,350, mostly in quarter and half dollars. There were coined during the month $15,600 of new cents. The total value of the coinage of the month is $3,383,000 covering 5,472,082 pieces, of which 2,400,000 were in quarter dollars, and 1,5600.000 in cents.—*Wash. Union.*

Useful Knowledge.

USES OF THE POTATO.—In France farina is largely used for culinary purposes. The farmed gravies, sauces and Soups of France are largely indebted for their excellence to that source, and its bread and pastry equally so; while a great deal of the so-called Cognac imported into England from France is the produce of the potato. Throughout Germany the same uses are common; and in Poland the manufacture of the spirit from the potato is an extensive trade. "Stettin brandy," well known in commerce, is largely imported into England, and is sent from thence to many of our foreign possessions as the produce of the grape, and it is placed on many a table of England as the same; while the fair ladies of our country perfume themselves with the spirit of potato when distilled over flowers under the designation of Frangipanni, Hungary Water, &c. But there are other uses to which this esculent is turned abroad. After extracting the farina the pulp is manufactured into ornamental articles, such as picture frames, snuff-boxes, and several descriptions of toys; and the Water that runs from it in the process of manufacture is a valuable scourer. For perfectly cleansing wollens, and such like articles, if the housewife's panacea; and if the washerwoman happens to have chilblains, she becomes cured by the operation.—*Paper read before the British Association.*

JERROLD ON DONKEYS.—A chatty paper on Douglas Jerrold, by an English author says: "Douglas owed everything to nature and himself, no man of our age has so thoroughly fought his own way; and no man of any age has had a much harder fight of it. It colored him as the Syrian sun did the old crusading warrior. Jerrold and the century help to explain each other, and had found each other remarkably earnest in all their dealings."—According to this writer, he had fewer competitors in satire than in humor, of which the following is an illustration: The London *Chronicle* had been attacking some article in whom he took an interest. In replying, Douglas set out by telling how in some vine countries they repress the too luxuriant growths by sending in asses to crop the shoots. Then he remarked gravely, that young artists required pruning; and added, "How thankful we ought to be that the *Chronicle* keeps a donkey!" Of his ready wit and aptness in conversation, many examples are given. Talking of a dull fellow whose wealth made him prominent, "yes," said Jerrold, drawing his finger round the edge of his wineglass, "*that's* the range of his intellect—only it never had anything so good in it."

The Toronto Colonist says there is a movement among the colored residents of Canada to organize a colored regiment for India. Whether the British government will accept their services remains to be seen; but the Colonist thinks that such regiments would be eminently fit for the service.

From the Boston Post.

It is Best to Fight with the South!

"We are all interested in free labor. The commercial man is interested. It is that which freights his ships," &c.—*N. P. Banks, in Faneuil Hall, Aug.* 15.

Let us see how this applies to the exports from this country for a few years past:

For the year ending June 30, 1850, as shown by the last treasury report, our total exports amounted to 136,946,912 dollars. Value of cotton 71,984,616 dollars; tobacco, 9,951,023 dollars. Making a liberal estimate on the products of the sea, forest, and agriculture, and giving all the export of specie to the North during the year, the products of free labor going to freight ships, outward bound, did not exceed forty millions, or less than one-third of the total exports.

In 1851 our total exports amounted to 195,489,713 dollars of which the North furnished less—one fourth—say 45,000,000 dollars. The South furnished 112,315,317 dolls. in cotton alone, and 9,219,251 dollars in tobacco.

In 1852 the total exports were 192,368,984 dollars. Giving thirty-seven millions of specie to the North, she exported only about 72,000,000 dollars, or a little more than one-third. The value of cotton exported by the South was 87,965,732 dollars; tobacco, 10,031,283 dollars.

In 1853 the total exports were 213,417,697 dollars. Giving the North, again, all the specie, twenty-three and a half millions, she exported only some 63,000,000 dollars, or less than one-third again. The South furnished in cotton 109,456,404 dollars, and in tobacco, 11,319,319 dollars.

In 1854 the total exports were 253,390,870 dollars. Including all the specie, some 38 million, the North not have exported more than 90,000,000 dollars, or a little more than a third. The South sent out more than that in cotton alone, 93,596,220 dollars, and 10,016,046 dollars in tobacco.

In 1855 the total exports were 246,708,533 dollars. Giving, again, the specie to the North, (some fifty-four millions,) she exported less than 104,000,000 dollars, or about two-fifths only. Cotton, 88,143,844 dollars; tobacco, 14,712,466 dollars.

In 1856 the total exports were 310,586,330 dollars, with forty-four millions of specie included, the North exported less than that in cotton alone, 128,382,451 dollars, and 12,221,843 in tobacco.

It seems, therefore, by the figures, that when Mr. Banks undertakes to enlighten commercial men, he either knows not what he is talking about, or else for low sectional ends he intentionally misstates the truth. Cotton alone freights more than two-thirds of our outward-bound vessels. The following table will show how large a proportion of our imports, including silks, satins, and embroideries, principally consumed at the North, it has actually *paid for* six years past:

	Value of Imports, including specie.	Value of Cotton. exported.
1850	$178,138,318	$71,984,626
1851	216,224,932	112,315,317
1852	212,945,442	87,965,732
1853	267,978,647	109,456,220
1854	304,562,381	93,596,220
1855	264,468,520	88,143,844
1856	314,639,942	128,382,361

Under these circumstances, is it worth while for New England business men longer to wage war against the South—quarrel with their own bread and butter—simply to gratify the aspirations of such superlative demagogues and political weathercocks as Nathaniel P. Banks.

The Potato Crop in Europe.

From the London Mark Lane Express of October 12.

By the Board of Trade returns we find that, during the six years from 1851 to 1856, inclusive, we have reported of wheat and flour as wheat 28,622,873 quarters, or an average of 4,770,410 quarters per year. With an average crop, therefore, we shall still want an imported amount of nearly five million quarters, especially when we take into account the loss of the potato crop, which we fear is too well established to admit of a doubt. The last three weeks, indeed, the disease has assumed a virulence equal in destructiveness to that of the worst period of its prevalence; and this extends not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to France and a considerable part of the European continent. In France the alarm created by it has led the Government of that country to prohibit the export of grain until September, 1858. The extent, indeed, to which that root is cultivated there (from two ond a half to three million acres) renders the loss a serious national calamity, as it forms the chief food of the peasantry, as was the case in Ireland previous to the famine. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the crop of wheat in France is above an average, the loss of the potato, and a deficient crop of maize will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on. * * *

The following is the summary of imports into Great Britain for the coming season, as estimated in the foregoing statement:

	Qrs.
Northern Russia, say	135,000
Denmark and the Duchies, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, and other parts of Germany	1,008,000
France, Holland, and Belgium	....
Spain, say	50,000
Italian States and Sicily	150,000
Turkey proper	150,000
Egypt	500,000
Wallachia and Moldavia	150,000
Southern Russia	700,000
United States and Canada	1,500,000
Other countries	265,000
Total	4,600,000

With respect to the probable range of prices during the ensuing season, we do not apprehend that we shall have a much lower range than the present one. Taking into account the partial loss of the potato crop, the full employment of the manufacturing operatives, and, above all, the continued influx of gold from California and Australia, the consumption of bread-corn will be larger than was ever known. It is probable that after wheat-sowing a considerable quantity of wheat will be brought to market, but we apprehend that a demand for good wheat will come from the north of England that will take off any surplus that may be brought forward. Upon the whole, therefore, we feel convinced that the present average price of wheat will be maintained with little variation throughout the season, which will thus prove amply remunerative to the grower, without being oppressive to the consumer.

THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Report of its Condition.*—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that the investigation which has been going on for a week or two past by the directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, into the affairs of that institution, has been brought so near a close that an invitation was on Thursday extended to the presidents of the other banks of the city to examine the result. This was declined, on the ground that the city banks had appointed a committee of their number to represent them on the subject, and to interfere in the matter until that committee had made its report would be indelicate and improper. The Ledger says:

We understand generally, however, that the exhibit is not favorable. The immediate liabilities of the bank in round numbers, independent of capital stock, we are informed, is about two millions of dollars, to meet which there are assets appraised at one and three quarter millions. If this appraisement and amount of liabilities are correct, the bank would seem to be unable to pay its debts, leaving nothing for stockholders. We have feared for several days an unfavorable result of this examination, but did not anticipate one quite so calamitous as is here reported. The nominal amount of assets is, of course, more than the amount appraised as available, though we are told there is a hiatus of very considerable extent in the bank's accounts covered by no representative value whatever. In every properly conducted bank the ledger account will show on one side all that the bank owes, including its capital; on the other all that is owing to the bank, and the two are made to balance, something being received to show for every dollar expended. This, the examination of the Bank of Pennsylvania, we are informed, has not thus far been able to demonstrate. The business of the institution seems very much at loose ends. Within a day or two, assets of the value of a hundred thousand dollars, said to be entirely reliable, were found stuck in an out of the way pigeon hole. The bank holds, we believe, about $175,000 of its own stock; a portion of this, however, has been pledged to one or more of the interior banks, through the agency of a third party, who now stands liable to the interior bank for the amount. The committee representing the city banks in this matter, or a majority of it, is understood to be averse to an attempt at resuscitation, and the indications now are that it will go into liquidation, and probably out of existence, leaving as little for its shareholders as did its great prototype, the Bank of the United States. Note holders and depositors will probably be paid.

FIRE.—Yesterday about 2 o'clock, P. M., a small house on Mrs. T. F. Davis' lot, was consumed by fire.—We learn that the conduct of the Hook and Ladder Company on this occasion, was very meritorious, their exertions in tearing down a small house between the one on fire and Mrs. Davis' dwelling, saved that valuable residence and prevented, probably, a wide-spread conflagration.—*Commercial 5th inst.*

Anticipated Demand for American Breadstuffs.

The London Star of October 6 says that the anticipation which had up to that time prevailed of a plentiful crop of potatoes in that country had been suddenly dispelled. The Star says:

"Within the last few weeks, however, the rot has manifested itself in the most extraordinary manner. Hundreds of acres will not pay for the digging, as the potatoes, although looking very well when first taken out of the ground, in twenty-four hours are unfit for use. Unfortunately this sudden manifestation of the disease is not confined to any particular district, but seems very general. This is very sad intelligence for the poor, as it will practically put this valuable esculent beyond their reach. Fortunately, however, we have had a plentiful harvest."

In the London Mark Lane Express of the issue of October 12, we find the following suggestive statement:

"By the board of trade returns we find that, during the six years from 1851 to 1856 inclusive, we have imported of wheat and flour as wheat, 28,622,873 quarters, or an average of 4,770,410 quarters per year. With an average crop, therefore, we shall still want an imported amount of nearly five million quarters—especially when we take into account the loss of the potato crop—which, we fear, is too well established to admit of a doubt. The last three weeks, indeed, the disease has assumed a virulence equal in destructiveness to that of the worst period of its prevalence; and this extends not only to every part of the United Kingdom, but to France and a considerable part of the European continent.

"In France the alarm created by it has led the government of that country to prohibit the export of grain until September, 1858. The extent, indeed, to which that root is cultivated there (from 2½ to 3 millions acres) renders the loss a serious national calamity, as it forms the chief food of the peasantry—as was the case in Ireland previous to the famine. Notwithstanding, therefore, that the crop of wheat in France is above the average, the loss of the potato, and a deficient crop of maize, will prevent our receiving that supply from thence which we had calculated on."

The Express, after giving a summary of (estimated) imports into Great Britain for the coming season, adds: "Upon the whole, therefore, we feel convinced that the present average price of wheat will be maintained with little variation throughout the season; which will thus prove amply remunerative to the grower without being oppressive to the consumer."

THE WESTERN HOG TRADE.—The transactions in hogs continue dull at the West. The Louisville Courier says the market there is at a stand, with no prospect of prices being established for some time to come. The crop of corn is immense and the farmers can fatten their hogs at comparatively little expense, and being unwilling to accept low prices, will convert a large proportion of their pork into bacon, which will not reach the market much earlier than spring. The last contracts were at 6¼ a 6½ cents, but buyers now refuse to contract at even 5 cents. The Courier adds:—

At Madison, Indiana, early in the season, some 25,000 hogs were contracted for at $6 30 net, for which, together with lots engaged at the market price when the season commences, the business men of Madison have advanced about $230,000. At Evansville, Ind., and along the Wabash, there is an utter indifference among buyers to operate at the decline in prices. Corn fattened hogs for November delivery were offered in Cincinnati last week at $5 50 without finding buyers. Those who have bought at $6 and $7, feel very sore, and are contriving how to get out of the loss. A house in Evansville entered into engagements before the panic for 8,000 head, at an average of $5, to be delivered on the Wabash. We hear of several purchases in Gibson county of small lots at $5.

The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, has the following:

Farmers would offer freely if there was a prospect that 4 a $4 25 could be obtained; but packers will name no price whatever, not even a figure materially under those quotations. Recently 200 head, averaging 200 lbs. gross, sold at $4 net, but they were for shipment.—Another lot of 250 head was offered, to-day at the same rate, but without finding a purchaser. This is a heavy decline, but the state of the times render it inevitable, and farmers are necessitated to take what they can get, or hold over to the next season.

The Chicago Tribune says of hogs in that and other sections:

For present delivery $4 75 a $5 25, gross, is paid for hogs in this market, though no contracts for November delivery have been made recently, and should money matters grow no better, not over $5 net is likely to be paid during the packing season. At Burlington, Iowa, we learn that $3 50, gross, only is now paid, which is some $4 25 net; and at this rate could be delivered here at about $5 net.

Why Don't the Planters Sell their Cotton?

The above question, which has been frequently asked of late, is thus answered by the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionlist:

"We daily hear this question asked, 'Why don't the planters sell their cotton?' We can answer for many of the planters, although we do not presume to answer for all. The great majority of the planters are out of debt, and prefer to hold their cotton until a more acceptable time comes for them to sell. If the planters owe no money to the merchants or the banks, what relief would the selling of their cotton afford? The *money* that would be required to pay for the cotton would be as aviable, at least in ordinary negotations, as bales of cotton.

"In case where planters owe country merchants, and country merchants owe city merchants, and city merchants owe the banks, then the planters should settle up their accounts at country stores with money, cotton, or produce of some kind that is convertible into money in our cities, and enable payments to be made through the lines of indebtness.

"The mercantile community are more or less perplexed in making collections, and there are doubtless some few planters who owe bills and notes that are due. The present is a time when prompt liquidation would, without doubt, be thankfully acknowledged.

"Planters who are in debt, and hold their cotton for higher prices, should at least sell enough at market rates to pay their debts, and then hold on to the remaining portion of their produce for the 'good time coming' that they anxiously expect when the troubles of the times pass away.

"If the planters consider the present current prices too low, they cannot be unmindful of the fact that prices are relatively higher in Augusta than in any portion of the United States.

"There is no difficulty about money matters in this city, so far as the sale of cotton is concerned. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are ready to be paid out whenever the cotton is put on the market and directed to be sold at the ruling rates."

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF HEROISM.—The Rev. Mr. Scudder, of India, in a letter to the Christian Intelligencer, gives the following instance of heroism, called forth by the Indian mutinies:

Let Americans never be ashamed that Englishmen are their forefathers. England is a noble country. Her sons are heroes and her daughters are heroines. This rebellion has brought out deeds that deserve to be associated with those valorous actions which we, with throbbing pulses, read in history. In one place a lady and her husband fled in their carriage. He stood upright.—She took the reins. She lashed the horses through a band of mutineers, while he, with cool aim, shot dead one who seized the horses' heads, and another who climbed upon the carriage behind to cut him down. On they fled, till again they found themselves among foes, and a rope streched across the road, made further progress appear impossible. True to herself, she dashed the horses at full speed against the rope, and as they, bearing it down, stumbled, she, by rein and whip, raised them, while her husband's weapons again freed them from those who succeeded in leaping upon them. He was wounded, but both escaped with their lives. In another place a young lady, the daughter of an officer, shot seven mutineers before they killed her. A captain, pressed by his sepoys, with his good sword slew twenty-six of them before he fell!

INJURIES TO THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC.—The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Capt. Kelley, arrived at Norfolk on Friday. She left Philadelphia on the 12th ult., to join the Pacific squadron, and had proceeded on her way, the machinery working well until the 18th ult. when some defect was discovered, and on the 20th put back, being about 1,200 miles on her way to Rio.

The Portsmouth Transcript says:

On her return passage the Saranac experienced a very severe gale off Cape Hatteras, during which her jib and flying-jibbooms, bowsprit cap, fore-gaff, all the bulwarks forward, and sprung her head and bowsprit, which caused her to leak badly. The wheel-houses and guard were much damaged. At this critical moment a heavy sea struck her with such violence as to throw the men at the wheel from their positions, one of whom was severely injured. For a while afterwards the ship was unmanageable, the tiller being damaged and the guide entirely carried away. Fortunately these defects were remedied by the use of relieving tackles, and the frigate was reduced to management. The officers and crew are in good health, except those who were injured during the gale.

We understand that some considerable length of time will be required to effect the proper repairs on the Saranac, and we urge upon the Secretary of the Navy the propriety of having them done at our Navy Yard.

Dreadful Homicide in Richmond, Va.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 30.

An appalling crime was committed yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at the Fair Grounds, and following close upon an accident by which a negro man was hastened into eternity, diffused a profound gloom throughout the multitude—sadly marring the pleasures of all present. The particulars of the dreadful event, as communicated to us, were briefly these: Nimrod B. Dickinson, commission merchant of this city, formerly a tobacconist, went into the tent or "refreshment saloon," where John C. Haley was employed as a caterer and superintendent of the snack department. It appears that Haley was indebted to Dickinson for some articles which he had purchased from him, and the two entered into a sharp conversation relative to this debt. They were standing at the time near the head of the dining-table. The altercation was very brief, and terminated, it is said, by Dickinson applying a harsh epithet to Haley, which he resented with a blow. Dickinson immediately seized a carving-knife from the table and plunged it into Haley's breast. He proclaimed that he had committed the awful deed and was ready to surrender himself, but all present were overwhelmed with consternation, and D. retired unmolested, with some of his friends, to the outside of the enclosure, where he got into a hack and rode off, avowing his willingness, we understand, to surrender himself to the authorities.

Haley, after receiving the fatal stab, walked to the lower end of the "saloon," where one of the barkeepers came to his aid, and assisted him to a recumbent position. A country physician present examined the wound, ane discovered immediately that the unfortunate man was beyond the pale of human skill. He gasped but a few breaths and then expired. Ths blade of the knife entered the aorta, and must have penetrated a depth of several inches, judging from the marks of blood upon the sides of the blade.

The deceased was well-known to the community as a *restaureteur*, and for several years was a member of the night watch. He leaves a wife and five or six small children to mourn his sad fate.

After the above was in type, we learned that Mr. Dickinson surrendered himself to officer Johnson, and was committed to jail by Alderman Burton.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Late Calamity in the Baltic.

We translate the following from a letter dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 3d:

"All minds are still occupied with the loss of the ship of the line Lefort, which belonged to a small squadron that left Revel last week for Cronstadt. Almost in sight of this fortress she was struck by a violent squall, capsized, and immediately sunk. For a couple of days the papers have reported this catastrophe according to the official accounts furnished by the Ministry of Marine; but these details relate chiefly to the progress of the vessels composing the squadron up to the moment in which the Lefort was engulphed in the waves. It was then half-past seven in the morning, and there had been daylight for a long time; but the catastrophe was so sudden that no signal of distress could be given.

"The official figures make the loss of life by the calamity, 743 sailors, 52 women, 17 children, 12 officers and the captain. But to these must be added a great many families who, at the beginning of the season, had embarked on this vessel to return to St. Petersburg.—Many afflicting circumstances are narrated. The captain of the Lefort was a young man, married only about three months. He was accompanied by his wife and her two sisters, who were going to spend the winter at the capital. A father who had just lost his eldest son, and whose family had been at Revel for sea-bathing, had written to urge their return, and had procured for them a passage on the ill-fated vessel. It is said that on the news of the frightful catastrophe, he was thrown into a state bordering on madness.

"The squall which caused the disaster abated immediately after, and in two hours the sea was calm and serene, and in the very place where the ship went down two or three sailors' beds and a boat, which had become detached from it, were seen floating. But there were soon all sorts of superstitious hypotheses in regard to the causes of the disaster. The sailors embarked on the Lefort were from the *thirteenth* crew of the Navy, and the same fatal number was repeated by the officers, who, including the captain, numbered *thirteen*. Some remarked upon these things. Others, confounding the ship Vindimir of the squadron with the mail steamer of the same name, which ran to Stettin, imagined that the presence on the latter of a personage much detested in the country, was the cause of the calamity; for by a coincidence in other respects quite natural, this vessel arrived, almost at the same hour on that morning, from the Prussian port. Indeed the people afflicted by this fearful disaster have exhausted themselves in trying to find for it some mysterious and terrible cause.

"As to the natural causes to which it may be attributed, there are two very probable ones. The *first* is that the vessel wanted ballast, and the other is that the guns, which were not properly secured in their places, rolled violently from starboard to larboarb at the momement the ship went on her side, and thus prevented her righting.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.—The message of the President of the neighboring republic of Mexico to the Congress now in sessions is in general a review of the political history of the same during the past year, the facts of which have been laid in detail before our readers as they transpired. A few paragraphs, however, will now be read with interest. And first, of the difficulty with Spain, which is "still of a grave character:"

In spite of the candor and moderation which the government has always shown in this affair, it has not yet been able to come to a just and honorable arrangement between the two countries. The mediation of France and Great Britain, however, having recently been offered in an official manner, the government has appreciated the amicable and conciliatory spirit of the two nations, and both in the acceptance of the mediation and in the new negotiations which are to be opened in consequence it has been guided, and still will continue to be guided, by the principles of justice and by a sincere desire to preserve peace, but without consenting to aught inconsistent with the honor of the republic.

The relations of the republic with other countries have been during the year and still are of the most friendly nature.

The survey of the territory of Tehuantepec has been ordered and measures taken to have it practically incorporated in the State of Oajaca, with which it was by recent decree united. The President alludes to the new disposition of the right of way over the Isthmus in the following terms: "The establishment of three cities has been authorized on the Isthmus, among them are the port of Ventosa; and after the lapse and annulment of the Sloo privilege, a new concession has been made to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, in terms which appeared the most convenient and proper and best calculation to realize the benefits of communication between the two oceans."

The message closed by calling the special attention of Congress to the low condition of the treasury and the social disorders in the country.—*N. O. Pic.*

The City "Bucks."

At a Court of Aldermen, in London, on the 13th, the Lord Mayor said he thought it right to bring forward a little matter personal to himself as a breach of privilege. As was well known, the Crown had been in the habit of sending eight fat bucks annually to the Lord Mayor, but although he had caused application to be made to the proper quarter, he had received none—[here].—Ald. Rose said that during his shrievalty, which had just expired, he had not received the bucks to which he was entitled—[hear]. The Lord Mayor: The Recorder tells me that he has not received his three. Ald. Codeland: They know that aldermen are very fond of venison, and it is too bad to cut it off—[laughter]. This corporation, however, is in the habit of providing liveries for certain State officers, and I would suggest that, as they have stopped the venison, we should stop the clothes—[laughter]. The Lord Mayor: The Recorder has something to say on the subject—[hear, hear]. Recorder: I think it should be known that this is not a mere gift from the Crown, but an absolute right, for formerly the citizens of London had a right to hunt in the royal forests, and when that right was abolished it was agreed that a certain quantity of venison should annually be presented to the City—[hear, hear]. Lord Mayor: I think the matter should be referred to a committee—[hear, hear]. This suggestion was adopted, and the subject dropped.

The following eloquent speech was made to the crowd by an officer at the Broadway Bank when that institution suspended:

"Gentlemen: It is of no use, we tried to stand it but we can't. We have done all we could to day. We'll try to do better to morrow, after a sleep over night.—You can't have a dinner to day that is to be cooked to morrow."

The crowd took the speech in good part.

"Why don't you take a seat within the bar?" asked one gentleman of another at the court-room. "For the best reason in the world," replied the other, "my mother always told me to keep out of bad company."

John Mitchell and the South.

The announcement that John Mitchel was going to start a journal in the South, very naturally threw the Black Republican papers into cowardly paroxysms of falsehood and abuse. With voluminous vulgarity, the papers of that stripe, in New York especially, devoted leader after leader to misrepresent his nature and misconstrue his purposes. It is not to be expected, however, that these papers, which are echoes of every Anglo-Saxon cant, and every anti-American expression of opinion in the British dominions, should receive with any demonstrative feeling of happiness the man—to silence whom the English government deemed it necessary to pass an act of parliament.

If Mitchel had abjured the responsibility enjoined by an allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, instead of acknowledging it as binding not only on his acts, but on his very intentions, it is possible the Black Republican papers might have made some mental or journalistic reservation in his favor. Had he entered the iconoclastic ranks of Abolition, and applauded the breaking up of that instrument which divine Providence, through the fathers of the Revolution, held over him as a protection and an inspiration, there would have been no bounds to the treasonable adjectives in which he would have been extolled. He chose, however, to boldly avow himself the deciple of American stability and order. The moment he declared himself the impartial friend of the rights guaranteed to all parts of the Union by the Constitution, that moment his past career was misquoted to throw doubt on his present; and the basest analogies instituted between the English Government he sought to overthrow in Ireland, and the Democracy he desired to uphold in America.

This was done in the stupid hope of exhibiting inconsistency on his part; while the simplest child knows that American Democracy was born and bred of such antagonism to English rule as he advocated. In fact, he but imitated, as he was inspired by the founder of American Democracy. If Mr. Mitchel thought the American Constitution worthy of imitation in Ireland, surely his allegiance to it on its parent-soil is less remarkable than that the very papers which lauded him as a European struggling to Americanize his nation, should attack him by every scurrilous means, now that he has Americanized himself.

If the announcement of Mr. Mitchel's "Southern Citizen" threw the Abolitionists of the North into delirum, the appearance of that sheet must sober them. Now that he has the ready means of reply, it is doubtful whether these valliant coxcombs of the political pave will have sufficient courage to see him even on the opposite side of the way.

In issuing the "Southern Citizen," the editors do not believe that it is actually needed, but that there is room for it. Among Southern journals of all parties there has been manifested of late a more earnest spirit of inquiry into all questions affecting the national, political, and moral interests of the South.

There is room, plenty of room, in which Messrs. Mitchel and Swan may aid in prosecuting and illustrating these inquiries and interests. The Southern Citizen boldly enters on its career in a forcibly written leader, in which the present position of the South is delineated, and the necessity of the revival of the slave trade advocated as the principal means by which Southern success may be consolidated, and the extension of Southern rights initiated. It is argued that a large increase of labor power is needed; thus:

"What hinders the South from manufacturing her own cotton? Want of labor. What prevents the South from establishing direct intercourse with Europe and with all the world? Want of labor. What hinders her from taking possession of Kansas? Want of labor. It signifies little that Kansas was open to her. She could not effectively occupy it, unless by withdrawing labor from other fields, when it could not be spared. If to make plantations in Kansas we must leave deserts somewhere else, where is the gain? Politically we may assert and vindicate our rights to settle Kansas, but the North has a continual influx of labor from abroad, we, little or none. Nature, and the laws which regulate settlement and population, are stronger than our constitutions and our guarantees of non-intervention. The North can pour her myrids into Kansas and never miss them. If we cultivate an acre *there* we leave an acre untilled *here*. For every hearth we make to smoke in Kansas, there is a hearth left cold in Georgia or Alabama. Striving to extend our institutions into Kansas, under present circumstances, is cutting a piece from one end of a garment to sew upon the other; it is giving a hungry dog a piece of his own tail to eat.

"On all sides, then, want of labor meets us. It is our sole difficulty; the one and sufficient reason why the South cannot hold her own in the Union."

Nicaragua.—The Washington States has been permitted to copy the following extact from a private letter to a gentleman in that city, dated San Juan, Sept. 27. The letter is from a very responsible source:

"I have learned from parties interested, that last month Colonel Manuel Gross, of the Martinez army, come to this port by way of the river Cocos, Segovia, to get powder. As none was to be purchased in the town, the *English fleet furnish gratis* all the powder that they wanted; and they even went so far as to escort the powder as far as the mouth of the river Cocos, in Segovia. That cannons were furnished to the Costa Ricans in December last, by the English fleet, when the transit steamer were taken, is now fully confirmed.

"The interior is in a most wretched condition of anarchy. All Americans have been sent out of the country, under pretence of being in favor of Walker—neither persons or property are respected. All the natives who took part with Gen. Walker have been sent to work on the Segovia road—Gen. Pineda included, also an old man called Llona, 70 years of age.

"You will have seen the daring attitude which Costa Rica has assumed, with regard to the transit. Nicaragua seems determined to retake Castello Vijo, and has sent 41 men to San Carlos as the vanguard.

"In a few days we shall hear how things are going to turn in that quarter.

The Gadsden Purchase.

This part of country lies south of New Mexico, as we acquired it by the treaty of 1848, and contains about 23,000,000 of acres of land. It terminates westwardly on the Colorado river.

In the treaty with Mexico of 1854, by which we acquired this "purchase," it is declared that no grants within the acquired territory "bearing date subsequent to the day, twenty-fith of September, when the minister" (Gadsden) proposed to Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid, and no grant made *previously*, unless it had been *located* and *recorded* in the archives of New Mexico.

The act of Congress of 22d July, 1854, established the office of Surveyor General of New Mexico, and required him to ascertain and report upon the merits of claims under the laws and regulations of Spain and New Mexico, originating before the cession by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. By the act of August 4, 1854, the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty was incorporate with New Mexico, and made subject to all the laws of that Territory. It follows, therefore that the jurisdiction of the surveying department of New Mexico is complete over the whole of that section of the country.

A Naval Militia.—The British government have lately taken an important step towards providing a supply of trained seamen for time of war. In the late conflict with Russia the Lords of the Admiralty found themselves greatly ambarrassed to obtain men; and Admiral Lord Berkely was forced to confess that if it had been a maritime war, the difficulty would have been apparently almost insurmountable. The seamen actually enrolled,—nearly 10,000 less than were called for,—were in a great part raw hands from the shore, and but faint imitations of the ready British sailor whose high reputation has been gained in many a terrible sea-fight. The government have now determined to organize a volunteer coast, force, consisting of seafaring men enlisted for 28 days' drill and training in naval gunnery during the year, and paid a small sum, with free provisions and uniform. What progress has been made in organizing the force, we are not informed; but the plan will doubtless be successful, and thus England will hereafter be provided with a militia of seamen, who like our own volunteer land militia, will be ready at the first sound of war to take up arms in their country's defence, with sufficient knowledge of their duties to be capable of most important service.

Journal of Commerce.

Coming Down.—The "panic" takes down the finery and many of the fashionables in Philadelphia are selling out. At auction Friday a magnificent Papier Machie painted and guilt centre table, which originally cost $1000, was knocked down for $115; two elegant French mirrors, with frames, handsomely carved, and which also cost $1000 brought about the same price; splendid and elaborate guilt gas chandelier and lights, cost $300, sold at $100.

It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that men generally are more afraid of women, than women are of men; and fearing to "break the ice" is a fruitful cause of old bachelorism.

When Closefist lost his only son
He raved not like a ninny,
But meekly sighed, "God's will be done!
It might have been a guinea."

THE GOLDEN PRIZE,

One of the largest and best Illustrated Weekly Papers of the day—an Imperial Quarto, containing forty columns of choice reading matter every week. Terms of subscription—$2 per year.—To Clubs, 3 copies $5, 10 copies $15. Each subscriber will be entitled to a Gift worth from $1 to $500 in Gold, which will be sent immediately on receipt of the subscription money. Specimen Copies Sent Free—Agents Wanted. Becket & Co., Publishers, Nos. 48 & 49 Moffat Building, New York. [Nov. 6.—10-4t.]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—isf.

NOTICE.

☞ THE COMMITTEE for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for New Hanover County, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday, 31st October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee will please be present on that occasion.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1857 5-td

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is now the most simple, delightful and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine.

See advertisement. [Nov. 3.—50&10-1w.

☞ There are plenty of young gentlemen as well as plenty of old ones, whose beards are turning gray, which gives the former a great deal of uneasiness, and exposes the age of the latter. To avoid these little perplexities we advise such of our readers to use Prof. Woods Hair Restorative, which will in the course of a few weeks change the hair to its natural color. It does not dye the hair like the most of the hair restoratives, but produces a gradual change of color from the roots of the hair to the final end, and gives it a fine glossy appearance. We have seen many persons who have used it successfully, and pronounced it the only invention which has come to their idea of a "cure for gray heads."—We commenced using it about two months since, and if we are any judge of age and beauty, it has made us at least ten years younger; in fact we are beginning to look quite young, and feel very much like getting a young wife. The change is miraculous, and it would be as difficult to find a gray hair now as it would be to find an idea in the head of the Duke of Buckingham. We know several old maids and some young widows, whose locks are just beginning to assume a silvery hue, and who have been talking seriously about resorting to this remedy, and we advise them not to delay any longer.—It never fails.—*St. Louis Herald.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Nov. 3—50-2weod—10-2t

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 27th ult., by Jno. D. Powers, Esq., Mr. GEORGE M. MURRAY to Miss AMANDA M. CROOM.

In Mississippi, at the residence of Robert Laird, Esq., on the evening of 14th September, 1857, Mr. F. M. WADDELL, formerly of N. C., to Miss SARAH J. LAIRD, of Covington county, Miss.

In Mississippi, at the residence of Mrs. Anna A. Waddell, on the 15th of October, by the Rev. N. Robertson, Mr. WM. W. ROBESON, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss ANNA L. WADDELL.

DIED.

Tuesday, November 3d, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. SALLIE M. LONDON wife of Mr. Henry A. London, and daughter of the late Wm. C. Lord, aged 43 years.

The announcement of the death of this estimable lady, will bring sorrow to the hearts of a large circle of relatives and friends. But a few days since, she had come down to the home of her childhood and the friends of her youth, in the hope that old time recollections and associations might possibly restore her shattered frame, enfeebled by disease. But, alas, that hope is crushed; calmly, peacefully, with perfect resignation, she has passed away, leaving behind the recollection of her many virtues and her christian charities. Mild and retiring in her manners, gentle and most amiable in her disposition, with a heart whose every pulsation was for the happiness of others, and not one throb for self, she so lived, that when her summons came, she could look, with faith's enkindling eye, beyond this dark and gloomy vale, and see those bright, celestial fields where all is peace and rest. Her unremitting kindness too thers in distress, the openhearted generosity of her nature, and self-sacrificing devotion to all, whether relative or friend, made her the idol not only of her own household, but of all who knew her, for "none knew her but to love her, nor named her but to praise."—To the bereaved relatives and friends, to those whose home is now made desolate, our heartfelt sympathy is extended, but midst the gloom that now hangs thick and heavy, oh, how comforting the thought, that she, for whom we mourn, is at peace in heaven with her Saviour and her God. Let us all so live, that when we too shall pass away, we may, like her, look up, in the blissful hope of a joyous re-union with the loved and lost, in that other and better world where cares and sorrows come not; when there is no night nor darknes and where God shall wipe all tears from our eyes. Com.

In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., at his residence, near Hallsville, JONAS J. EDWARDS, aged 28 years, 3 months and 11 days. The deceased has left a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Com.

In this place, on Sabbath morning, the 1st of November, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. McINNIS, wife of M. McInnis, Esqr., aged 23 years.

We record the death of this lady with unusual sadness.—All that ordinarily gives promise to life and fills it with gladness, seemed to be found in her lot. She was young; the centre of attraction in a happy home; the idol of her husband, and the object of attraction to many friends. No one fulfilled the duties of her position in society better, or graced it more.

That such an one should be suddenly snatched away from her home, her husband and many friends, in the flush of youth, and the midst of so much that promised and proffered happiness, is one of the mysteries of God's holy Providence, before which we can only hold our peace and submissively wait until fuller light is thrown upon it in a future day. Meanwhile, the memory of her many virtues remains to comfort the hearts of those who mourn bitterly for her loss.—And, over all the darkness of the present, there rises light in the sure hope of a resurrection unto life, which comes to us in and through the Gospel of Christ. This blessed hope we commend to those who are made sad by this sore and suddden bereavement. Sustained by it, and the grace which God gives to all who seek it from Him, may they each be able to say in submission and hope—

E'en if again I ne'er should see
The friend more dear than life to me,
Ere long we both shall be with thee.
"Thy will be done."

A Friend.

Richmond papers please copy.

In Johnson county, on the 26th ult., MARTHA C., wife of Mr. C. W. Pyle, formerly of this town, aged about 29 years.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1857, OF the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed of Daniel Alderman and Mary Alderman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of either the said Mary or Daniel Alderman, to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. H. ALDERMAN, Administrator.

Oct. 1st, 1857 10-3t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

The Clarendon Iron Works Company vs. Jacob Wessel. } Original Attachment

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE Court that the Defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

November 6.—10-6w.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

Stage Agents.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m

Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

Levi A. Heart vs. Jesse H. Whitehurst. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant, Jesse H. Whitehurst, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiffs debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

November 6—10-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

Willard & Curtis, vs. Jas. A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade. } Orignal Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFATION OF THE Court that the Defendant, James A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the nex term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTINC, Clerk.

November 6-10-6t.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, ELIZABETH ANN, has, without just cause, left my bed and board, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.

Oct. 28th, 1857—[44-1t—9-2t*] HENRY NEW.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

LAND SALE.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER THE SUBscriber will offer for sale, by auction, at New Port, Florida, a large quantity of LAND, the property of the Apachicola Land Company. It lies on each side of the rail road leading to the port of St. Marks, in a region adapted to the production of cotton, sugar cane, fine tobacco, naval stores, &c., and it is very near a coast abounding in various kinds of fish.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale, with interest on notes secured by liens on the land.

JOHN BEARD,
Receiver, &c., of the
Apalachicola Land Co.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 14th, 1857 9-5t

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including a fine Engraving of the Declaration of Independence, with full length portraits of all the signers—from a painting by J. Trumbull. Single copies prepaid by mail $3. Two copies do. $5. For particulars of Agency, or copies, address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 28.—19&5-6t.

500 AGENTS WANTED!

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

Third Division.—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down;* or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted;* and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

August 31st, 1857. 304.

IN STORE.

50 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR; 50 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
50 bags Rio Coffee; 50 " Family Soap;
10 " St Domingo do; 10 bbls. Sugar Crackers;
10 " Laguyra do; 10 " Soda do;
10 matts Java do; 10 " milk do;
20 bbls. H. Sugar; 300 bushels Allum Salt;
10 " A. " 1,000 sacks Liverpool do;
10 " B. "
10 " Crushed Sugar. For sale by

Oct 29 WILLARD & CURTIS.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26TH, 1857, WE shall offer at New York cost, the most magnificent stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, comprising $50,000 worth of MERINOS, SIKS, CASHMERES, DeLAINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. With the most complete general stock of DOMESTIC GOODS! all of which being bought TEN DAYS LATER than any other Wilmington Dry Goods stock, will be found certainly 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than the cost price at any other store. We have been induced to do this, not from any desire to change our business, but solely for the purpose of raising MONEY.

The above sale will be continued from day to day for FORTY DAYS.

☞ That customers may not be delayed, we have engaged an additional force. Terms CASH—Cash on delivery.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington, N. C., October 26th, 1857.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE WOOLEN AND MERINO MUFLERS at 38? Also the VELVET TIPPETS. The DRESSING GOWNS, KNIT JACKETS, &c., at BALDWIN'S, the most desirable assortment in town.

THE PRICES to suit the pay and the times.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDK'FS., plain or bordered, selling at BALDWIN'S 15 per cent. lower than any house in Wilmington. Call and see the great variety at the

Nov. 4. CITY CLOTHING STORE.

TO CASH BUYERS.

MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, FARMERS, and the public generally, are requested to examine our stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, UMBRELLAS, and other articles pertaining to our line of business, now being opened, at *very low figures for cash,* at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

Nov 3 CHAS. D. MYERS.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publicf knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPIT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggis' generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
Beeswax, ℔ lb.	00 @ 25
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50 @ 6 50
Bricks, ℔ M	6 00 @ 12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 80 @ 1 90
New	0 00 @ 2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 18
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	35 @ 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.	
Java	16 @ 18½
Laguayra	13½ @ 14
Rio	11½ @ 12½
St. Domingo	10½ @ 11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g	10 @ 11¼
good mid'g	11½ @ 11¾
mid. fair to fair	00 @ 00
Cotton Bagging, ℔ yard	15 @ 16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½ @ 10
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel	1 00 @ 0 00
Domestics, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9 @ 9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21 @ 23
Eggs, ℔ doz.	20 @ 22
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45 @ 50
Fish, ℔ bbl., Mullets	7 00 @ 7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00 @ 20 00
do. No. 2	00 @ 15 00
do. No. 3	10 00 @ 10 50
Herrings, East	4 50 @ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50 @ 5 00
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	6 75 @ 7 00
Superfine	6 25 @ 6 50
Fine	5 75 @ 6 00
Cross	5 25 @ 5 50
Glue, ℔ lb.	16 @ 25
Gunny Bags	12½ @ 15
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.	3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00
5 tons and over, "	64 00
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1 50
Per ton	10 00
Grain, ℔ bushel, Corn	67 @ 70
Oats	40 @ 45
Pease, Cow	0 00 @ 0 00
Do. B. Eye	1 10 @ 1 15
Wheat, red	1 15 @ 1 20
do. white	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5 @ 5¼
Hides, ℔ lb., Green	6 @ 7
Dry	11 @ 12½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	90 @ 1 00
N. River	57½ @ 0 65
Iron, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½ @ 00
American, ref.	3½ @ 00
do. sheer.	0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton	90 00 @ 95 00
Swede	5½ @ 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
do. fm store	1 00 @ 1 25
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.	0 00 @ 10 00
Wide do.	6 50 @ 7 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 4 25
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @ 16 00
planed	18 00 @ 19 00
clear	25 00 @ 30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @ 15 00
Scantling	12 00 @ 15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	0 00 @ 13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @ 15 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	35 @ 37
do. Bbls.	35 @ 40
N. Orleans.	55 @ 60

Article	Price
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	28 @ 30
N. E. Rum	50 @ 55
Gin	40 @ 45
Brandy	45 @ 50
do. Apple	65 @ 80
do. Peach	85 @ 1 25
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00 @ 3 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 50
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 10
do. in order	0 00 @ 1 75
Pitch do.	0 00 @ 1 55
Rosin, No. 1	3 00 @ 4 50
do. No. 2	1 40 @ 1 75
do. No. 3	1 00 @ 1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	37½ @ 38
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @ 30
Nails, ℔ lb., Cut	4¼ @ 4½
Wrought	10 @ 12½
Oils, ℔ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	00 @ 0 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bush.	50 @ 65
Irish, do.	1 37½ @ 1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50
Provisions, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	00 @ 20
Middlings	00 @ 17
Shoulders	00 @ 16
Hog round	17 @ 18
Western Bacon, Middlings	16½ @ 17
Shoulders	15 @ 16
N. C. Lard	17 @ 18
West'n do.	00 @ 17
Butter	25 @ 28
Cheese	12 @ 12½
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	27 50 @ 28 00
Clear do.	26 50 @ 27 00
Family do.	25 50 @ 26 00
Butt	00 00 @ 25 00
Prime	00 00 @ 00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00 @ 17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @ 00 00
Poultry, Chickens, live	15 @ 25
do. dead	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @ 00
Sheep, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75 @ 2 50
Mutton	1 75 @ 2 50
Salt, Alum, ℔ bush.	30 @ 35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	90 @ 1 00
do. fine	1 75 @ 2 00
Sugar, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	8½ @ 10
New Orleans	00 @ 00
Muscovado	8½ @ 10
Loaf & crush'd	12 @ 12½
Clarified and Granulated	11 @ 12½
Soap, ℔ lb.	5 @ 7½
Shingles, ℔ M., Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	2 25 @ 2 50
Staves, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @ 18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00 @ 25 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @ 13 00
Timber, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime	7 00 @ 8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12
Tobacco, ℔ lb., Common	18 @ 20
Medium	25 @ 30
Fine	45 @ 50
Wool, ℔ lb.	17 @ 20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin ... do	20	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine ... do	00	00 @ 45
Flour ... do	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 87½
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	20	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 87½
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	5 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	65 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 5TH, 1857.

Turpentine—There has been a steady demand from both shippers and distillers since our last review, and the receipts have been unusually light, not being sufficient for distilling purposes. We have no change to make on former prices, however, and parcels have generally changed hands on arrival at $3 for virgin, $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. [We learn that there is an impression throughout the country that sales have to be made on time, but this is not the case, as *cash* is always paid for this article.] The following comprises the week's operations:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	100	$3 00	$2 50	$1 50
Friday	86	3 00	2 50	1 50
Monday	121		2 50	1 50
Wednesday	400		2 50	1 50
Thursday	40		2 50	1 50

Spirits Turpentine—Since our last the transactions in this article have been very small; at the close, however, there is more firmness in the market, and rates show an advance of 2 cents ℔ gallon. The receipts continue meagre, and the stock in first hands is exceedingly light. No sales this morning; 37½ cents is offered, and sellers holding higher. Sales for the week as follows:

Friday...... 37 bbls. at 35 cents per gallon.
Monday.... 100 " " 37 " " "
Wednesday. 500 " " 37½ " " "
Do ..... 150 " " 38 " " "

Rosin—Since our review of Thursday last, the market has been almost entirely neglected for all grades. In Nos. 1 and 2 we have not a single transaction to report, and our quotations may be considered as merely nominal. See table. In the Common article there was nothing done until Tuesday, when 1,000 bbls. went at $1 05 for assorted size bbls.; and Wednesday, 1,000 do. at $1 10 ℔ 310 lbs. The stock on market is small, and holders appear firm in asking $1 10 for large bbls., but there are few buyers at this price.

Tar—There appears to be but a light demand for this article, and the quantity arriving is so small that we cannot get a correct state of the market. On Thursday last 99 bbls. sold at $1 10, and since then one small lot went at $1 ℔ bbl. We quote at $1 a $1 10, according to quantity.

Beef Cattle, &c.—Beeves continue to be brought in sparingly, and the stock in butchers' hands has become very much reduced; fully equal, however, for present uses. We note only one or two small lots received, which were taken at 6 a 6¼ cents ℔ lb., as in quality. Very few, if any, Sheep on market, and no demand.

Beeswax—Has declined a shade, and we quote at 25 cents ℔ lb.

Barrels—In the market for Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change of consequence to make. There is a good stock remaining in first hands, and we note a limited demand existing. Small sales for the week at $1 80 a $1 90 for second hand, as it quality, and $2 for new.

Coffee—Of all descriptions is in moderate stock, and nothing doing except in the small way. See table for store prices, according to quantity and quality.

Cotton—Since our last review the advices received have been more favorable, and we note an improved feeling in the market here. There is a moderate enquiry from dealers but owing to the meagre receipts there is little or none now offering. Small sales on Saturday at 11, 11¼ a 11½ cents for low to good middling, and Tuesday at 11¾ cents for middling and good middling—being a shade advance.

Corn Meal—No change to notice in price. The stock on market is light, though equal to the demand, which is confined principally to consumers. We quote at $1 ℔ bushel, in lots to suit.

Eggs—We reduce rates a shade, and quote at 18 a 22 cents ℔ dozen.

Fish—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and we note a moderate demand. Mullets are in active enquiry, and very few on market. A lot of 168 bbls. received this morning, and selling from wharf at $8 50 ℔ bbl., in lots.

Flour—The meagre arrivals of State brands for a few weeks past have caused the stock in store to become materially reduced, and the market has ruled quite firm at a shade advance on highest quotation of Thursday last. There has been a moderate enquiry for retailing purposes, but owing to the light stock the sales for the week have been principally in the small way at $6 25 a $6 50 for superfine, and $6 75 a $7 for family—closing at highest rates. The above advance may be attributed to the light stock here, as the advices received from other places by no means warrant it, and should the receipts be worthy of note during the coming week rates must recede.

Grain.—In *Corn* there has been nothing done since our last, except in the small way from store. In the absence of receipts the stock in dealers hands has become very light, and we note rather more demand; a few cargoes would find purchasers at a fair price. We quote at 67 a 70 cents ℔ bushel, as in quality.——Oats.—Nothing new to report. No late arrivals, and stock in dealers hands is quite small. Quotations nominal. See table.——Peas.—For *Cow* there is some enquiry, and market bare; none arriving.——Rice.—In the *rough* article nothing has been done for some time past, and we omit quotations. For *clean* there has been an active demand from the trade during the week, and the supply in store has become nearly or quite all worked off; none brought in. Quotations in table are merely nominal.——Wheat.—There is a better feeling in the market for this article than noted for a few weeks past, but in the absence of receipts no transactions have taken place. We advance rates a shade, and learn that parcels would find buyers at quotations. See table.

Hay.—Since our last we notice the arrival of 325 bales Eastern make, of which 225 do. changed hands at 90 cents ℔ 100 lbs., 90 days, and balance on terms not transpired; market very well supplied, and dull. No receipts of Northern; in full stock, and demand limited.

Lime.—In good stock, with merely a retail demand existing. We note the receipt on Monday of 2,600 casks, 1600 of which came to a dealer, and balance taken on terms not made public. We quote from store and wharf at $1 a 1 25 ℔ cask, in lots to suit.

Molasses.—We notice a good supply on market, and nothing of consequence doing, the sales being principally in the retail way. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality.

Potatoes—Sweet have been brought in rather more freely during the past week, and prices have gone down. We quote sales at 50 a 65 cents ℔ bushel, as in quality. Irish are in light stock, with a moderate demand, and are selling from store at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

Provisions—In N. C. cured Bacon we have very little to report in the way of transactions. The market is entirely bare, and we notice an active enquiry existing. A lot of 1,000 lbs. hams was brought in on Saturday last; and found quick sale at 20 cents ℔ lb.;—hog round is wanted, and would readily bring a high price—say 18 cents. The receipts of Western cured have been exceedingly light for some time past, and there is scarcely any on market except a few small parcels in the hands of retailers. We quote a fair demand at 15½ a 16 cents for shoulders, and 16½ a 17 cts. ℔ lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality.——Lard—Market bare of N. C. make, and we quote nominally at 17 cents. Western is in light supply, though equal to the demand, sells at 17 cents ℔ lb.——Pork—The receipts of Northern have been unusually small for some time past, and the market is almost bare. We note a good demand, with small sales of Mess at $28 ℔ bbl. *Fresh* is also in demand, and very little arriving from the country. Sells from carts at 11 a 12½ cents ℔ lb., as in quality.

Salt—No arrivals of Liverpool ground; there is, however, a good stock of former receipts on market, and demand limited. We quote from store at 95 cents a $1 ℔ sack.—Alum is also in good supply, and rules decidedly dull. A cargo of 3,000 bushels was received from Turk's Island a few days since, and remains unsold.

Shingles—None received except small boat loads of Common, which have been taken at $2 50 ℔ M.; dull.

Timber—There is little or no enquiry for mill purposes, and the market has ruled quite dull for the past week or two;—a few rafts have been brought in, but no sales. See table.

Freights—We have no change to make in prices, and the market continues to rule decidedly dull for coastwise.—Country produce arrives sparingly, and we note a large number of vessels now in port waiting cargoes. Quotations in table are for last rates paid.

Exchange—Northern is scarce, and selling at 5 ℔ cent premium.

NEWBERN, Nov. 2.—Bacon.—Hams sell at 17c., hog round 15. Corn—New has declined, sale of small lots at $3 per bbl; Meal.—Sales of new corn meal at 75 to 80c; Pork—N. Y. Mess very scarce and sales at $28 per bbl. Turpentine.—Sales of the week at 2 55 for old 2 75 for virgin and 1 50 for scrape.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Oct. 27, 1857.—We have no change to note in any articles of produce and renew our quotations, viz: Dip Turpentine $2 25; Tar $1; Rosin 90 cents ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Corn 65 a 70 cents. Wheat $1 ℔ 60 lbs. Cotton 10 cents ℔ lb.

TARBORO', Oct. 30.—Turpentine, Dip, $2 to $2 10.—Scrape, 35 to 45 cts. ℔ 100 lbs. Tar $1 to $1 10. Corn $3 50 to $4 ℔ bbl. Cotton 9½ to 10c. Bacon 16 to 18c. Lard 14 to 15c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 19.—Bacon 17 @ 18; Cotton—Fair to Good, 9¾ @ 00, Ordi. to Mid. 9 @ 00; Flour—family, $5 25 @ 0 00; Super. $5 50 @ 0 00; Fine, $5 25 @ 0 00; Scratched, $5 00 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, $0 70 @ 0 80; Wheat, $1 00 @ 0 00; Oats, 50 @ 00; Peas, 00 @ $0 80; Rye, $1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—19 @ 00 cents; Molasses—Cuba 52 @ 00 cents; New Orleans, 00 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $1 65 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 15 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 05 @ 00; Spirits, 30 @ 00cents.

Cotton—Slight improvement since Monday.
Flour—Very little stability in the market.
Spirits Turpentine finds ready market.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 3—Bacon, Hog round 16½c., Hams 18c., Middlings 17c. Corn—Sales yesterday of White and Mixed at 68c. Lard.—New No 1 17a18; No 2. 17. Flour, Superfine $6 a $6 50; Extra $7 a $7 25; Family $7 75 a $8 25. Wheat.—Red 75 a 90c; White 75 a $1; Naval Stores—Black Tar $1 50; Bright $1 40a$1 50; Rosin $1 45; Staves R O Hhd have declined—sales at $30—W O Bbl, prime, $25—W O Heading 45; culls, 13—R O Hhds culls $13; Shingles $4¼a6¼—dull; Pea Nuts—55 a 75—fair demand; Pork—Mess $27; Whiskey—25 cts.—in fair demand;—Apple Brandy—80a $100 cts—in demand; Oats.—Sales by cargo at 30 cts; Hides dry, good, 10; Hides, do damaged, 5; Hides, Green, 5; Hides, do. salted, 5; Calfskins, green, 85; Sheepskin, do., 50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3d.—Cotton is dull. Flour is firm, sales of 17,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cents on Southern and Ohio, State unchanged, common to good State at 4 85 a $4 95, Ohio at 5 30 a $5 70, and Southern at 5 30 a $5 50.—Wheat is firm, sales of 75,000 bushels at 1 35 a $1 53 for Southern white. Corn has a declining tendency, sales of mixed at 76 cents. Provisions quiet, no transactions worth reporting. Lard firm, sales at 10½ a 12½ cents. Whiskey has advanced ½c, sales of Ohio at 22½ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 42 cents. Rice is unchanged, sales at 3½ a 4 cents.—Freights unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—Prices for Cotton have slightly improved, and 400 bales were sold to-day.

SAVANAH, Nov. 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 300 bales. The demand is good and prices fuller.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—The sales of Cotton in three days have been 3000 and the receipts 1800 bales. The *Indian's* news caused an advance of ⅛c ℔ lb.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprise 8500 bales, at unchanged prices. The stock on hand is 136,000 bales. Sterling is quoted at 94a95. Exchange on New York is quoted at 5 ℔ c discount.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton.—The transactions today show a full range of prices. The extremes ranged from 9¼ to 12¼c. Sales 431 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Cotton—Sales ofthe week 25,000 bales, including 9,500 bales, to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. Prices declined ⅛a¼, chiefly on inferior qualities. Sales of Friday estimated at 4,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady. Orleans fair 9¾; middling 9¼; Mobile fair 9¼; Upland fair 9⅛; middling 9. Stock in port 311,000 bales, including 160,160 bales of American cotton.

Manchester advices unfavorable. Goods slow of sale but prices unaltered.

Breadstuffs—Flour steady with a slight decline for inferior qualities. There has been but little inquiry and the market closes weak. Wheat has been steady and closes with an advancing tendency. All qualities have slightly advanced.

Provisions—Beef is steady. Pork is quiet. Bacon is steady. Lard is dull.

Produce—Sugar is heavy at a decline of 2sa3s. Holders are pressing on the market. Spirits Turpentine steady.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs are quiet. Wheat is dull at a decline of 3d. Sugar is heavy at a decline of 2sa3s. Consols closed at 88½a88¾ for account.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Cotton.—The sales to-day were all to the trade. Flour is steady. Wheat firm for prime red; inferior white has slightly dedclined. Corn is quiet. Provisions—Beef is quiet. Lard is heavy.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made.

JOHN. C. BAILEY,
Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 29—Schr. Volant, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Hanoverian Brig Johanna Brons, Bouman, from Boston, to DeRosset & Brown.

30—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Oct. 30—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Oct 31—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from Portland, Me., to Kidder and Martin; with hay.

Br. Brig Clarence, Stubbs, from Turks' Island, to G. W. Davis; with specie and salt.

Nov. 1—Schr. Open Sea, Babbage, from Lincolnville, Me., to master; with hay and lime, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Schr. Sheet Anchor, Hall, from Rockland, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Shackleford, from New York, to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

2—Brig Edwin, Carmon, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Nov. 2.—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Nov. 3—Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

4—Brig Howard. Eldridge, from Cienfuegos, to Pierce & Dudley.

Nov. 4—Brig Northman, Land, from Havana, to Master.

Brig Abby Jones, Tucker, from Gloucester, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Amelia, Moore, from Sneed's Ferry, to D. Pigott; with fish.

Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Schr. Araminta, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Brig D. B. Doane, Gilkey, from Rockport, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Steamer Brothers, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

CLEARED.

Oct. 30—Brig Principe, Tompkins, for St. Domingo, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Schr. H. P. Stoney, Alden, for Charleston, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Brig W. A. Park, Adams, for Boston, by Keith & Flanner; with lumber and naval stores.

Barque Cuba, Leavitt, for Havana, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

31—Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Marshall, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Norfolk, Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.

Brig Ada, Smith, for Brunswick, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Schr. Castillian, Lord, for Bermuda, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Patridge, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Nov 2—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. McRimmon.

Nov. 3.—Brig Black Swan, Podger, for Martinique, by George Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Steamer Black River, Dicksey, for Fayetteville, by D. A. Lamont.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

4—Schr. Charles M. Laverty, Andrews, for Norfolk, Va., by George Harriss.

Nov. 5—Schr. Vermont, Elliot, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and naval stores.

Brig C. B. Allen, Wass, for St. Domingo, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr. Champion, Gaskill, for Baltimore, by Willand & Curtis; with naval stores.

RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, upon liberal terms, his RICE PLANTATION, known as SCHAW FIELDS, situated on the North-West branch of the Cape Fear River, about five miles from Wilmington. There are 130 acres of valuable RICE LAND, 110 acres of which are under bank and ditch, with good trunks.

210 acres of good UPLAND, 85 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and equal to any upland on the river.

There is on the place a commodious Barn, newly built, and good Negro Houses.

The above plantation is admirably located, and has uniformly produced excellent crops. The undersigned is desirous of concentrating his force upon his other plantation, and offers the above valuable place for sale upon the most advantageous terms. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned at the Hermitage, or to M. LONDON, Esq., at Wilmington.

H. W. BURGWIN.

Oct. 30.—47&10-6t.

FOR SALE.

MY little Farm on Topsail Sound, containing forty-two acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and every necessary out-building, all in good order; and sixty acres of pine land. The plantation lies thirteen miles East of Wilmington, near the terminus of the Plank Road, near Scott's Hill Church and Topsail Academy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington.

JAS. M. NIXON.

Oct. 2d, 1857 23-1m—6-1m

VALUABLE RICE AND PINE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION IN Brunswick County, known as the OAKS, containing 144 acres Rice Land—120 of which is under cultivation; about 300 acres of Oak Upland, one-third cleared and good Farming Land, and about 1900 acres of Pine Land, a crop and a half of boxes cut, the remainder round trees.

The improvements are new and extensive, including Dwelling House, Negro Quarters, Stables, &c., also a new Thrashing Machine, just completed, costing $1,000.

Terms made easy. Possession given the 1st January next.

Inquire of the subscriber upon the place, or John A. Taylor, Wilmington.

JOHN D. TAYLOR.

Oct. 27th, 1857. 44—9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the followin, viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the eral Barlow Knives.

Wilmington January, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market and Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20.—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246tf—43-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

NEW STYLES.

DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS, CLOTH AND PLUSH CAPS, Infants and Childrens' HATS, Misses brown Leghorn FLATS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c. Just opened at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market St.

Nov. 4. CHAS. D. MYERS.

FLOUR, PORK, &C.

250 BAGS FLOUR—different grades;
25 bbls. Lash Mills family Flour—best in market;
30 do. Mess Pork;
10 bales 4-4 Sheeting. For sale by

Oct. 27th W. H. McRARY & CO.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1857.

Thank God for Sunday.

To the wearied laborer in the vineyard—to him who has worried through a week of "pressure," how pleasant is the advent of "a day of rest," and how well-prepared is that person to acknowledge and admire the wisdom and goodness that set apart one day in seven on which man and beast might repose from labor, and gain fresh strength and vigor with which to continue the faithful and energetic discharge of the duties pertaining to their several vocations. God set apart one day in seven for the good of man, and he enforced its observance by the sanctions of religion. He placed that observance upon higher grounds than man's feeble necessities—he linked it with the regard paid to his own glory, with the honor due from the creature to the Creator.

A due respect to the laws of our physical being would demand of us the observance of stated periods of rest; but in the eager pursuit of gain, in the struggle for power—in the mad excitement of pleasure, these natural laws are so habitually violated that, without some stronger sanction, or more assured guarantee than human prudence would afford, no confidence could be felt that the needed cessation from work would take place—that the laborer would cease from his toil, the beast be freed from his burden, or the slave from his task. The added sanction of religion—the express command of God—affords this guarantee, and another example is shown to illustrate the fact that we can best promote our own happiness—best conserve our own interests—even in a temporal point of view—when we most faithfully obey the laws which Infinite Wisdom has placed before us for the regulation of our conduct.

Even when the infidelity of the French Revolution decreed that Christianity should be abolished, it was soon forced to return to one of the institutions of revealed religion, and, by way of providing a substitute for the Christian Sabbath, to decree that one day in ten should be a holiday of reason, or something of the kind,—at any rate, a vacation from work, and even this was found insufficient.

But, ceasing to reason upon the matter, we are content, for the present, to feel thankful that a day of rest is at hand, to know that the rigid muscles of labor will take occasion to relax from their tension, that the tired brain of the thinker can forget its painful plodding, that the noise of traffic will cease throughout the land, and a day of calm and peaceful quiet divide the busy weeks of wearing existence. That for one day men will cease to sell for cost, cease to hunt for cash, cease to search for money. Blessed be the Sabbath—kind and gentle be its influences upon a land over-worked, over-traded, over-pressed, where life wears away its freshness, ere its prime be past, in the stern struggle after wealth, position or power.

In the solemn, yet cheering services of religion, in the mild charities of home, in the softening influence of memory, appropriate to the morrow, may we all be prepared to enter upon the duties of the coming week with hearts refined and refreshed, and with minds invigorated for their better and more faithful discharge.

Daily Journal, 31*st ult.*

☞ Of all the victims of speculative follies or faults, there is, in times like these, least sympathy for those who have played a game against the suffering consumers of the necessaries of life, and have lost their stakes by the venture. While the poorest householder, even the widow with her orphan children was paying enormous and totally unreasonable prices for her small supplies of sugar or molasses—paying prices which could be ill-afforded,—these articles were stored by the acre upon the wharves of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, kept up at famine prices by the operations of speculators, sustained, in many instances by banks, who we are happy to say, have shared in the losses of their misery producing pets.

Upon no class of articles has the reduction of price been so great as in that of sugar and molasses. Think of the price of sugars ruling in the beginning and middle of the year, and then bear in mind that, within a week past, a cargo of sugar has been sold at rates averaging under four cents per lb. Such a sudden cave-in never has been known.

We make no charges against the legitimate dealer in any article. A man conducting his business fairly and properly, does good. The legitimate buyer and seller of sugar fills the proper sphere, and discharges the proper duties of an agent between the producer and the consumer; and is morally as well as legally entitled to all his fair and legitimate profits. But combinations such as have just fallen through, whose object has been to force the market—to create famine prices in the midst of plenty—to ignore the bountiful dispensations of providence, merit, and will receive, little sympathy in their fall.

Specie Coming.

It appears that the Persia just arrived at New York has brought a million dollars in specie. More will follow in the same direction, until, with our California products, the amount of specie in the country will reach a point beyond anything in the history of its commerce. By March or April next, the specie in the country will, in all probability, equal three hundred and twenty to thirty millions of dollars, the largest amount of specie known at anytime. If, after that, the stringency continues, all we can say is, that it has its roots deeper than in a mere monied embarrassment, or deficiency of gold. Business must have become very much entangled indeed.

It would appear that Cotton still keeps up in Europe, indicating more soundness and confidence in the future there, than we have been led to anticipate, or can yet realize. Should this state of things continue, the period of depression on this side must be very materially shortened—should things give way in England, that period may be indefinitely prolonged.

The opinion gains ground in England that the worst of the Indian mutiny is over—that the back of the insurrection is broken—and that it is no longer formidable, save in a financial point of view. The King of Persia evidently thinks so too, since he has abandoned Herat in pursuance of the treaty which he neglected to fulfil when he supposed the hands of England to be permanently tied, and her energies forever crippled. But the country is not conquered, much less settled, and much has yet to be done, although the turning tide indicates the approach of one of these things at least.

The Town-Hall.—The Messrs. Wood.

To-day, Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, Contractors for the masonry and brick-work of the new Town-Hall and Theatre, will have completed the brick-work on the edifice, laying the cap brick on the pediment. "The form and pressure" of the building can now be seen, and we think it an imposing one—a noble pile in fact.

We understand that the plastering, rough-casting, etc., yet to be done, will be executed by other hands, acting under the same contract—however, as Mr. R. B. Wood will enter upon other engagements on and after the 1st day of November, having received the superintendence of certain United States works on the coast of S. C., and elsewhere, which will cause the removal of his residence from this place. We believe Mr. J. C. Wood has it also in contemplation to remove to some other field of labor.

In parting with citizens whom we have long know and the work of whose hands surround us on all sides, we cannot do less than wish them success and happiness, wheresoever their future lot may be cast. We cannot but hope that energy and perseverance may still meet that full reward of which adverse circumstances have so far prevented the realization.—*Daily Journal*, 30*th ult.*

☞ "Doesticks" has taken unto himself a wife.

☞ Job, in his tribulation and vexation, wished his enemy would only "write a book," thereby implying the danger of such a course of policy upon the part of said enemy. The talent of silence was appreciated in those early days, and ought to be appreciated now by some who seem to be wholly forgetful of its advantages. Gov. Walker, of Kansas, is one of these—he is perpetually rushing into print, and laying himself open to criticism and animadversion. Were it possible for a man of even the soundest judgment to be so constantly before the newspaper public, it would be impossible for even this judgment to sustain its prestige and popularity under such constant and voluminous garrulity. In the number and volume of his proclamations and published addresses as Governor of Kansas, he almost equals that redoubted Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, who hit upon the great and glorious plan of fighting the English and frightening the Yankees of the then colonies of New England, by firing off vollies of proclamations. Somehow the aforesaid English and Yankees were stubborn and regarded not these potent paper missiles, but kept on encroaching until the Dutch possessions in the New World were lost to their High Mightinesses, the States General of Holland.

The last emanation from Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, is a "proclamation" to the people of Kansas, dated at Lecompton, Oct. 19th, 1857, setting forth their reasons for setting aside the vote of Oxford precinct, Johnson County, Kansas Territory, thereby giving certificates of election to the Free States Candidates for the Legislature from the 6th and 10th representative districts of said territory, and excluding the Pro-slavery Candidates from such districts. The Governor and Secretary say that the returns from said precint are not in form of law, that they have gone to the neighbourhood, and are satisfied that no such number of votes could have been polled at that precinct, as the returns indicate, &c., adding much irrelevant matter about the people of Missouri, etc.

Upon the whole, it would appear from the statement of Messrs. Walker and Stanton, that there must have been some illegal voting—enough, perhaps, to vitiate the returns from the precinct referred to, and if so, it is plain that such returns ought to be set aside. But there is no need for a long *ad captandum* address to the "people of Kansas;" nor was there any necessity for the proclaiming officials to state, as they do, that "the consideration that our party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative." Why this pleading? What has the Executive of Kansas in its official capacity, to do with our own party? What has the proclamation of the Executive of Kansas to do with party? Why plead in extenuation to any party because of a faithful discharge of duty? And thereupon arises the question which the country will ask—Does not an apology—an excuse—volunteered beforehand say at once that there is something to be excused—something to be apologized for, and if so, What?

Maryland Election—City of Baltimore.

On Wednesday next a general election will be held throughout the State of Maryland. It is notorious that for some years past, the City of Baltimore has been in the enjoyment of a bad pre-eminence for the riotous conduct of portions of its population, endangering the peace, the life and the property of all. This riotousness is particularly conspicuous at and about the time of election, interfering with the rights of suffrage, and the sacredness of the ballot-box. Time and again have the authorities been appealed to for the purpose of bringing this matter to their attention, and as often have said authorities expressed themselves satisfied with their own arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and confident that that peace would be preserved, as no doubt it was *just in the manner the authorities expected and desired.* The reign of law after the fashion of the Plug Uglies was established, and Mayor Swann was satisfied, although the streets ran with blood, and thousands of peaceful citizens were disfranchised,—not simply men of foreign birth,—but Democrats born and raised in the City.

The triumph or defeat of any particular party in the Maryland election sinks into insignificance, as compared with the question whether the spirit of republican government shall survive, or a reign of terror arise in its place—whether the majority of the people through the ballot-box shall hold the ultimate control of things, or whether it shall not. Time must show.

Governor Ligon, knowing himself to be the Chief Executive Officer of the State, charged with seeing the laws administered, and supposing Baltimore to be a part of the State, placed himself in correspondence with the Mayor of Baltimore—tendering his services and the power of the State for the maintainance of order and the protection of the citizens at the approaching election, and asking the Mayor to co-operate for that end. The Mayor, in effect says: "Gov. Ligon, you be hanged—things suit me in Baltimore, and if I and my pets are satisfied, what have you got to say?" Thereupon Gov. Ligon thinks that he has got something to say. He thinks that he is Governor of the whole State, of which Baltimore is but a part—he thinks that he is sworn to attend to see that the consitutional rights of all the citizens of the State are maintained inviolate—he thinks that he is authorized to employ the whole power of the State for that purpose. He calls upon the military to be in readiness. Forthwith every engine of excitement is set to work, every volunteer soldier is individually threatened if he turns out to obey his commander-in-chief—every officer is to be a marked man. Such is the state of things now. Surely it is a strangly humiliating state.

Meanwhile, lawlessness is the order of the day and night. A citizen of this place who was in Baltimore last week, informs us of a state of things even worse than the papers would lead us to expect—of men attacked in the open streets—strangers at that;—pistols firing and knives flourishing with perfect impunity. He himself did not escape attack, although he suffered little injury.

☞ Governor T. Watkins Ligon, of Maryland, has issued a proclamation announcing his determination to employ the military for the protection of voters at the approaching election in Baltimore. He applied to the Mayor of Baltimore, soliciting his co-operation, but received no satisfactory response. He therefore issues this, his proclamation, and has also issued his orders to the General commanding the 1st and 3d divisions, commanding them to hold their divisions ready.

The necessity of calling out the military is always a painful one, but circumstances seem to show that that necessity exists in Baltimore now, if it ever can be supposed to exist anywhere.

Inquest.—Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest this morning over the body of Edwin E. Gowlden, late steward of Schooner Wm. L. Springs, who was missed from that vessel on the night of Friday, the 23d inst.

The deceased was about 28 years of age, a native of Hull, England. He leaves a family in Philadelphia.—His body was recovered this morning from the Cape Fear River, in the neighborhood of where the vessel was lying. He was a man of strictly temperate habits, and must have fallen overboard accidentally. Verdict "accidenial drowning."—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

An Odd-Shaped Ear of Corn.—We have before us an ear or a bunch of ears of corn, which strikes us as rather a curiosity. It consists of one full-grown central ear, and of *six* smaller and shorter ears growing around it. The grains on the smaller ears are large and well filled as are those on the central one, which is perfect, down to the base, even where surrounded by the shorter ears or "nubbins." It was raised by Mr. Jas. W. Williams, of Holly Shelter district, in this county. We don't know whether this is the beginning of a new fashion—if so, it will go ahead of the Chinese Sugar Cane.

Kansas.

We fear that Mr. Walker has again "put his foot in it" in assuming to himself powers as Governor of Kansas, hardly in accordance with the intention of law or the spirit of his instructions. His lengthy, excusatory, apologetic "proclamation" to the "people of Kansas," referred to in our last, struck us as something out of joint. We see that it and the action it is intended to excuse, have been the cause of great excitement and bitter feeling in the Territory, and, if the telegraphic correspondents from Washington City can be relied on, may, and indeed, must, lead to his recall and the recall of his man Friday, to wit, Secretary Stanton.

It is clearly the duty of the executive officer to give his certificate to the person or persons who shall appear from the returns to have the largest number of votes.—It is not his duty to go behind these returns—that belongs to another tribunal. It is the prerogative of all legislative bodies to judge of the qualifications of their own members. The person who has the *prima facia* evidence of election, is the person elected, until something to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the proper authority, namely, the body of which he has been elected a member.

This affair is not over yet, we fear, but is coming to such a focus as will render the attempt to make Walkerism a test of Democratic orthodoxy, a thing to be laughed to scorn.

☞ The jury in the case of "Jack Dudley," a slave, arraigned as an accomplice with "Scott," a free negro, in the murder of "Bob," a slave, at the residence of Mr. T. H. Lane, as has been before stated in this paper, returned last evening with a verdict of manslaughter against said "Jack Dudley."—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

Superior Court.—We learn that the Jury in the case of the slave girl Celia, returned, on Saturday, a verdict of "Guilty," the charge being murder. The verdict of the Jury was accompanied by an earnest recommendation to mercy. In this appeal to Executive clemency, his Honor, the Judge, we believe, fully joins.

Arrival of the Steamer Persia—Three Days Later from Europe—Large Amount of Specie Received—Commercial Panic in Europe.

New York, Oct. 28.—The steamer Persia arrived to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th.

The steamer City of Baltimore had arrived out.

The commercial panic in Europe was increasing.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £553,000 sterling.

The Persia brings £200,000 sterling in specie.

American securities were active but fluctuating. The market closed steadier.

It was reported that President Buchanan had written a letter to Mr. Dallas pledging the enforcement of the international laws.

A fearful panic was prevailing at Vienna, and a financial cricis had arisen at Lisbon.

There had been large arrivals of Australian gold in England.

The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced their rates of discount.

A circular from the Colonial Office, addressed to the Governors of the British Colonies, has been issued, ordering them to look to the defences of their Provinces, and not to neglect to make reasonable warlike preparations.

It was reported that the cholera had appeared in a village near London.

Ten Broeck's American horse Belle won at the New Market races.

There has been considerable pressure at the Bank of England. The discounts continued to be very heavy.—Nevertheless the tone of the stock and money market is more favorable than at the sailing of the Baltic. The bank has paid dividends to the extent of £6,000,000 sterling. Consols had an upward tendency on Friday, closing firm.

The details of the Indian mail concur in promising prospects of a more cheering character. It is confidently expected that the next mail will bring news of the capture of Delhi. The mutineers had nearly exhausted their ammunition and were fast leaving the city.

The ship Prince George, from Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst., and the crew had arrived at Queenstown.

Death of the Secretary of State.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of William Hill, Esq., Secretary of State. He died at his residence, in this City, at 3½ o'clock on Thursday morning last (29th inst.)

Mr. Hill was in his 85th year, and had held the office of Secretary of State for 46 years, being first elected in 1811. For many years past, no matter what party was in power, he was again and again unanimously re-elected by the Legislature. This is a high tribute to the faithful officer and honest man, and as rare as it is exalted. It is seldom indeed that party rancor and party partiality is so effectually disarmed and brought to bow willingly to the demands of merit.

He died not of disease. The machinery of life ran down—the vital principle was gradually exhausted, and he breathed his last without a struggle—without a movement of a muscle. In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers a short biography of his long and useful career.

The funeral took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, and was numerously attended. In respect to the memory of the deceased, the principal stores of the city were closed for a time.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Gov. Ligon's Proclamation—Baltimore Election, &c.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—Gov. Ligon's Proclamation, calling on the military to attend at the polls, to preserve order at the Gubernatorial election, to be held in Baltimore, in a few days, has created a sensation in this city. Mayor Swann, in a letter to the Governor, published in an extra this afternoon, protests against what he considers an usurpation of municipal authority and constitutional right. He states that to bring the military into contact with the people, on the day of election, without an official requisition, would seriously endanger the peace of the city and lead to serious consequences.

National Steam Vessels.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Three of the new steam sloops of war, it has been determined, will be built respectively at Pensacola, Gosport and Philadelphia. The place where the other sloop is to be built has not yet been determined. The building of the sloops will be commenced at an early day.

Important From Washington City.

Washington, Oct. 30.—It seems certain that the Administration feel outraged at Walker's course in Kansas, in purging the polls contrary to specific instructions not to act as a judge in the premises. There is but little doubt that both Walker and Stanton will be recalled, unless they voluntarily resign, or unknown fact be developed justifying their extraordinary proceedings.

The amount in treasury, subject to draft, is $9,802,000. The receipts of the week amount to $441,000.

The Post Master General re-advertises for four horse mail service from Abingdon, Va., to Cumberland Gap.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Oct. 30th.—The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst.

The reports from the sugar crop on the island are favorable.

The steamship Star of the West, with the California mails, had not reached Havana when the Isabel left.—She could hardly be considered overdue, however, having left New York on her outward trip two days subsequent to her regular day.

In Danger.

"Republicans" of New York! *there is danger of an adverse result of the next Election next Tuesday!* We speak plainly it, and frankly to you, for the exigency of the case demands its.—*Tribune.*

If the Tribune is awake to the danger surrounding its party before the election, it will most undoubtedly have realizing sense of its after the 3d of November.—And one in the middle of a Western praire, encircled on every side by fire, giving no point of egress, could readily imagine the serious dilemma which The Tribune editor and his party now find themselves in. They not only smell the smoke, but begin to feel the flames. "Up Guards and at them!" One more charge, and Black "Republicanism" is annihilated.

One gray hair was discovered in Eugenie's imperial head at a recent sitting to her "femme de chambre," while engaged at her elaborate toilet. The instant decision was to adopt powder. We may therefore expect to hear soon that the whole French Court is powdered a la Pompadour.

The public debt of Russia is stated by the *Patrie* to amount to 6,933,000,000f., about £277,320,000 sterling.

The Czar's Insult to the French Emperor.—The Czar returned to Germany with the professed object of accompanying the Empress, his consort, back to St. Petersburg. Her Imperial Majesty was staying with her rlations at Darmstadt. There it would have been natural to have expected the interview to have come off. Stuttgardt was, however, selected on the express plea that the Empress' health did not permit of her participation in the gaities and fatigues of such a meeting. That capital having been chosen for such a reason, all motive disappeared for the Empress Eugenie accompanying Louis Napoleon. No sooner, however, was the absence of that illustrious lady certain, than the miserable Russian subterfuge became apparent. The Empress of Russia then hastened to Stuttgardt, and partook of its pleasures, without involving herself in a personal recognition of the Empress Eugenie. This insult is plain and unmistakeable, however plausible may be the diplomatic excuses invented to disguise it; and the Emperor of the French will, indeed, be unworthy of the grace and beauty which he has placed on the throne, if he do not resent such imperial impertinence and rudeness. When on the banks of the Rhine it was the place of the Czar to have sought an interview at Paris. Instead, he sent thither his brother Constantine, who disgusted all France by his coarseness and violence; and at Stuttgardt he has had the bad taste to allow his wife to insult the Empress of the French. Well, under such circumstances, might the intercourse between the two monarchs be of that formal and reserved character which is ascribed to it.—*Daily News.*

Sharp, but "Ornary."—A couple of youths, about 12 years old, but for the present nameless, who had been foraging about the streets to little purpose for some time, took into their heads on Monday last, that they could make better use of their talents, and having heard that toll-gate house on the Washington turnpike was vacant, concluded they would try their hands on toll collecting, and peradventure make a raise. Accordingly, they repaired to the scene of action, entered the house, swept it up, spread a piece of carpet, hung out the rates of tolls, and established themselves.

In a very short time a man came along with a drive of sheep, from which they made a collection without much difficulty, and they might have realized more in the same way, but such unexpected success quite satisfied them for the present and they suspended in order to invest their capital. One of the youths, the elder, continued his travels into the country for a load of walnuts, the other came to town forthwith, and sinking his share of the proceeds—sad to say—in bad whiskey, towards the evening we saw him surrounded with urchins, dead drunk, unable to stand alone and his mother helping him home, where a stomach pump had to be brought into requisition, in order to save his life. The parents of the boys should attend to them or they will certainly come to evil ends, and the authorities should lay a heavy hand on the wretch whoever he was, that sold the whiskey.

Wellsburg (Va.) Herald.

Aunt Lizze's Courtship.—Why you see, when my man came a courtin me, I hadn't the least thought of what he was after—nor I. Jobie came to our house one night, after dark, and rapped at the door. I opened it, and sure enough there was Jobie.

Come in, sez I: take a cheer.

No, Lizzie, sez he, I've come of an arrant, and I alwas do my arrants fust.

But you had better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W——.

No, I can't. The fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this 'ere courtin business. My wife's been dead these three weeks, and every thing's been going to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, ef you're a mind to hev me, an take care of my house, an my children, an my things, tell me, an I'll cum in an take a cheer, if not, I'll get some one else tu.

Why I was skeer'd and sed—

If you come on this courtin business, come in. I must think on't a leetle.

No, I can't till I know. That's my arrant. And I can't sit down till my arrant's done.

I should like to think on't a day or two.

Now, you needn't Lizzie.

Well, Jobie, if I must, I must—so here's tu ye then.

So Mr. W—— came in. Then he went after the Squire an he married us right off, an I went home with Jobie that very night. I tell you what it is, these long courtin's don't amount to nothing at all. Just as well do it in a hurry.

Fall of Sugar.—Do not be incredulous, reader, when we inform you that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake, in this county, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything—leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, and the rest as perfectly crystalized as the candy of the shops. Its taste is precisely similar to that of unflavored candy. Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman, saw it while on the ground, and collected a box as samples, which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves by caling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystalized, rounded at one end and irregular at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which they adhered. They are from one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch in length, some pure white, and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalagmites, such as we have often seen in caves. A similar shower occurred at Salt Lake some years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of insect origin; but their explanations seem even more improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to excuse ignorance of Nature's wonderous workings.—*Napa Republican.*

The Central America.—While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the Central America, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of composure, coolness, consideration, and real heroism, which dignify humanity. The Captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble of nature. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of ancient chivalry appeard. In the presence of peril the women and children were his first care. He prepared to enforce this intention, but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were as resolute, determined, and humane, as himself; they seconded him in everything, and even the women were ready to do the work of men in aiding him. Some time ago, Capt. Hall, we think it was, wrote the account of two wrecks—an English and a French vessel. The conduct of the Englishmen contrasted finely with the Frenchmen; they were obedient and fearless. Captain Herndon and his men behaved not less nobly; and their conduct and the conduct of the passengers speak irresistibly in favor of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud of them; all Cristendom will praise them.—*Liverpool Post.*

Bank Reform in Tennessee.—The following is the substance of a bill pending before the Legislature of Tennessee:

1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable at any place except where issued. 2d. That no bank shall have office or branch or agency for discount. 3d. That all notes of $5 and under shall be withdrawn from circulation by the first day of January, 1859—all ten dollars and under by the first of January, 1860—and all of twenty dollars and under by the first of January, 1861. That no notes of similar amounts after the dates aforesaid shall be issued. Sec. 5. Prohibits the circulation of all notes of the banks of other States, of the amounts specified, after the dates aforesaid. Sec. 6. Provides for the individual liability of stockholders after the exhaustion of the effects of the bank. Sec. 7. Provides that the chartered banks shall accept this act as part of their charters; and in the event of their refusal to do so, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute suits for their forfeiture. Every violation of the respective provisions of this bill is made a misdemeanor.

The editor of the London "Sporting Magazine" thus speaks of the Babylon and Saunterer match, and of Gil. Patrick's letter:

The Babylon and Saunterer match was a good deal talked about on the road home, and we heartily hope that both in it and the Cesarewitch, Mr. Ten Broeck's pluck will meet with a return. As for Gillpatrick's letter, we are not surprised that such a mutton-fisted muff should have written it; but we are surprised that any American sporting paper would have given first insertion to such a mass of rubbish about "burnt-up" horses and "loose reins," &c., &c. One New York paper takes a really sensible jocular view of the Goodwood defeat.

Bank Reform.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

"A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of the prohibition of bank notes under $10. Some prominent citizens are in favor of carrying the limit up to $25, so that paper as currency shall not interfere with the free circulation of even the highest denomination of coin. There is much reason in favor of $25 notes as the lowest denomination of bank bills. Measures are already being taken to memorialize the legislature on the subject, and there is very little doubt that a law will be passed to limit the issue to at least $10."

An Unwise Policy.

The announcement that the public works will be suspended or materially contracted, is received with universal consternation by the working classes throughout the Union. In this period of money-panic, when thousands of mechanics and laborers are thrown out of employment by the financial pressure, it was not expected that the Government, with overflowing millions in its treasury, would take occasion to increase the general distress by stopping work on the public constructions. The plea of retrenchment in the Government expenditures is singularly out of time in this moment of national suffering, when a cold and cheerless winter is closing in upon tens of thousands of honest and industrious fathers of families, wo are at a loss which way to turn to find the work to supply food and shelter for their helpless ones.

When the commercial sky first darkened, and all observing men became conscious that the reckless system of inflated speculations, with the collateral inflation and extravagance, had reached its limits, and was about bursting, there was a large surplus of gold in the treasury. Banks, with over issues of paper, stock-gamblers, fancy railroads, and dashing speculators, were the first to call for relief against the crash they had brought upon themselves and the country. The Secretary of the Treasury, in order to aid them—and, undoubtedly hoped, the business classes through them, under authority of Congress—paid out about six millions in gold, by redeeming the United States bonds at sixteen per cent. premium. No other government ever paid such a sum as $360,000 to hire its creditors to take their money before it was due; but this unexampled liberality will not be complained of by the people if it does not react too severely upon them in this crisis of suffering.

After having paid this bonus of $360,000 to the banks and speculators, to come and take their six millions of dollars before it was due, Mr. Cobb discovers—if we are to believe announcements in the press—that the treasury has run so low that it will be necessary to go into a severe course of economy and retrenchment to bring the expenses of Government down to the means in hand.—The first step in this economical contraction, according to the same authority, is to stop the construction of buildings ordered by laws of Congress, and so cast thousands of poor men out of work and bread during this terrible stagnation of business.

We do not believe that any such policy as this is really designed, or will be persisted in. If it was wise to relieve the money market by such liberal disbursements for the benefit of corporations, it cannot be wise now to reverse the order, and contract again, when the effect is to fall directly upon the working classes. To do this, is to carry the Government directly in the footsteps of the private jobbers, who have brought distress upon the country by first expanding unnecessarily, and then contracting as suddenly and with as little cause. Mr. Cobb cannot intend to do anything so suicidal; nor would the Executive, we feel assured, lend such a policy his sanction.—*Washington "States."*

The second day's run on the Banks of New Orleans was worse than the first. The Crescent, describing the scene at the Citizens' Bank, says:

"When the door opened a scene of the wildest confusion followed. The crowd acted like Bedlam broke loose—scrambling, fighting, shouting, losing hats and coat-tails, and densely jamming the interior of the bank in an instant. The bank officers, finding themselves besieged by a crowd of madmen, secured the vaults and mounted the counters to keep the crowd from scrambling over.—Others, outside, tried to clamber in at the windows, but were hurled back. Intelligence of this being sent to the Chief of Police, that officer dispatched all his specials to the scene. They arrived, fought their way through the crowd to the counter, and then turned against them.—They got an iron door bar, with which they faced the crowd, having to fight freely with their fists at the same time, some of the besiegers being highly belligerent.—Finally, the Mayor had to send down sixty additional policemen, who managed to preserve something like order, when the work of redeeming the notes commenced."

The New York and Philadelphia Banks.

The condition of the banks of the city of New York for the week ending October 24, was as follows:

Discounts	$95,593,518
Specie	10,411,643
Circulation	6,884,739
Deposites	57,530,384

For the preceding week, ending October 17, the aggregates stood:

Discounts	$27,245,826
Specie	7,843,230
Circulation	8,087,441
Deposites	47,530,384

In regard to the condition of the Philadelphia banks, the Ledger has the following:

"The Philadelphia banks are not paying out many of their own notes. Their movements all indicate a gradual liquidation of business, and, if continued as at present until the second Monday in April, we have scarcely a doubt they will be so far reduced as to be able to resume specie payment without difficulty. They are loaning little, and are limiting their liabilities to the public by every means in their power. Their stock of coin is understood to be steadily increasing, and their suspended bills are being settled by payments and such substitution of new bills as are satisfactory to the parties.—With specie payments, we look for the first signs of a revival of credit."

Tobacco Monopoly in France and Tobacco Duties in England.—From a document issued by the Ministry of Finance, exhibiting comparative statements of the indirect revenues of France the first six months of 1857, compared with the corresponding period of 1856, it appears that the product of the sales of tobacco (the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the *Regie*) during the former period amounted to 84,168,000 francs, or nearly $17,000,000, against 79,011,000 francs, or $15,800,000, the first six months of 1856. During the same period there were imported into Great Britain for consumption 16,121,746 pounds of tobacco, exclusive of manufactured and snuff, on which the British government realized a revenue from custom-house duties alone of $12,188,030. Supposing the importation of tobacco into both these countries the last six months of 1857 should equal (and it will doubtless exceed) the importation of the first six months, the aggregate amount of revenue derived from tobacco, almost wholly of American growth, by the governments of Great Britain and France would reach, for 1857, the sum of $58,376,080; or for France $34,000,000, and for Great Britain $24,376,080. Almost every dollar of this enormous sum comes out of the labor and toil of American tobacco growers, and the figures represent no more than a minimum average of the result, one year with another, of the American tobacco trade in France and Great Britain.—*Wash. Union.*

Banks in 1837, 1847, and 1857.—The number of banks in the Union in 1837 was 788; in 1847 it was 715; in 1857 it is 1416.

The bank notes in circulation in 1837 amounted to $149,185,890; in 1847 they amounted to $105,519,766; they amount in 1857 to $214,778,852. The specie held by the banks of the Union in 1837 was $37,915,540; in 1847 it was $35,132,516; in 1857 it is $58,349,838.—The indebtedness of the people to the banks of the Union in 1837 was $535,115,702; their indebtedness in 1847 was $310,282,945; and in 1857 it is $624,456,887. The capital stocks of the Union in 1837 was $290,772,091; in 1847 it was $203,070,622; and in 1857 it is $370,834,274. Facts speak louder than words. Compare 1837 with 1847; then compare 1857 with 1847; and tremble at the resemblance between '57 and '37.

Richmond Examiner.

New York Banks.—The Bank Statement for the week gives the following results;

Loans, decreased	$1,652,308.
Specie, increased	2,568,413.
Circulation, decreased	1,202,702
Deposits, increased	5,177,888

The contraction of the banks has always been consequent on the fall of deposits. These are now on the increase, and by the same rule the loans ought to go up. Their continued fall with such a statement will be entirely inconsistent with rule.

The Latest Intelligence from Bleeding Kansas.—The Westfield Argus has the following which is not only a good joke, but a fact:

"The best political joke we have heard this season was 'done' on the occasion of 'King' David Wilmot's speech at Erie. An Irishman who had listened attentively to him, finally turned to a friend and inquired,—'An' that's David Wilmot, eh?' 'Yes,' was the response. 'And what is he running for?' Governor.'—'Governor of Kansas is it?' 'No, Governor of Pennsylvania.' 'Faith, he said nothing of Pennsylvania. I thought it was Kansas, sure.'"

This is a fair illustration of the way our very "Republican" friends run everything into the ground for the sake of improving the chances of success with their undying hobby.

The friend of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, with his age and his fondness for the bottle he should have thought it necessary to marry. A wife was necessary, he said; my acquaintances began to say that I drank too much for a single man.

What is a Free State?

The New York *Day Book*, of the 29th ult., thus speaks of Gov. Walker's treachery:

"We have been slower than most of the independent Democratic papers in finding fault with Gov. Walker of Kansas. But we can no longer refrain from calling attention to his acts and asking for them the serious consideration of our readers. It is well known that we have what are called "free" and "slave" States, that is, States where negroes are placed in subordination to white men by law, and States where this exists, to a great extent, only by the force of custom or the rules of social life. A class of politicians at the North, however, do not desire to explain this truth to the public, but assuming that a so-called "free" State, that is, a State where negroes are turned out loose, is much better than one where their relation to white men is defined and they are thus humanely cared for, have been anxious to make Kansas a "free" State.

An election has recently taken place in Kansas which was to decide this question, and though it has been freely charged that Gov. Walker was using his influence to further the object of the "free State" men, there existed no tangible proof of the fact. We have, for this reason, abstained from any severe comments on his course, but we now feel satisfied that he has been zealously favoring the abolitionists from the start. We ask attention to an extract from a letter from Kansas in another column, which we clip from the Richmond South. We see by this that while the abolitionists are loudly complaining of frauds, they are themselves up to their eyes in the very iniquity they are condemning. This is characteristic of the party, and is no more than was to have been expected. While the democracy of Kansas have been congratulating themselves upon a hard earned victory, achieved only by the most earnest labor, Mr. Gov. Walker steps in with his *ipse dixit* and kicks it all over. He rejects at a blow the whole returns of one entire precinct, and thus throws the election into the hands of the abolitionists! This is most assuredly a greater idea than his projected Pacific Moonshine Railroad.

Mr. Walker was going to Kansas to harmonise matters and to settle the negro question. What, we ask with all humility, has he settled? Suppose he succeeds in making it a "free State?" Does he, or any of the noodles who talk about the subject, know what a free State really is? Suppose the few free negroes in Kansas were kept in subordination to white men, would any white man in the wide world be the worse off? "Oh! but then it would be a slave State!" says some putty northern Democrat who is frightened out of his boots at the Black Republican cry of "slave States." Out upon such dodging the question! such sneeking subterfuges! The question can never be settled until you explain to the people what a free and slave State really is—until all this twaddle, by which politicians try to cover up the truth is done away with. Gen. Walker may talk about his "isothermal theory" until his head is as white as the tail of a polar bear, but it will amount to no more than Mrs. Partington's attempt to drive back the sea with a broom.

The truth is, we must explain what is meant by "free and slave." Does any one want to make Kansas a real slave State? We answer a thousand times no. What is it, then, that they do want? Why, simply this:—There are a few negroes now in the territory owned by people who have emigrated there from the South. A party there desire to allow these negroes to be still held under the State law as they are now held under the Constitution of the United States. Governor Walker says *No!* The putty Democrats of the North say *No!*—Why, gentlemen?—why?—what is your objection?—Now hear the reply—"We told the masses last fall if they would vote for Buchanan Kansas should be a 'free State,' and now if we no not make it so, we shall lose our offices, for they will punish us for our dishonesty." But would it not, after all, be better, gentlemen, to just honestly explain to the people all this humbug about "free and slave States?" Would it not be better to utterly repudiate this silly clap-trap of Abolitionism, and boldly strike out on the merits of this question?—Governor Walker lays some claim to be a statesman and a little of a philosopher; but thus far he has shown but little evidence of the first characteristic and just none of the latter. If he does not turn out in the end to be the cat's-paw of northern freesoilism, we shall be joyfully mistaken.

Since writing the above, we have received Gov. Walker's Proclamation, wherein he attempts to justify himself in rejecting the returns of the Oxford Precinct. It is sufficient to say that his action is wholly without authority, and an outragous exercise of power. The following is the section under which he acted:—

By the 16th section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly.

Now, we ask in all seriousness how does this section give Gov. Walker the power to reject these returns?—His duty is to give the persons having the highest number of votes certificates of election, and yet he plumply refuses to do so! More than all, he does not even pretend to base his action upon any official evidence before him, but he takes this bold step, which is to change the destinies of Kansas, upon his own personal responsibility.

It is generally understood that Legislatures are the proper parties to determine the legality of the election of their own members, but this Gov. Walker refuses to allow them to do in this instance. If an executive officer can thus interfere with the sacredness of the franchise and use his official power for such a purpose, then, indeed, we may as well at once submit to the rule of some imperious Louis Napoleon. Better a thousand times that Kansas should sink than that even the forms of Republicanism should be so grossly and so insultingly violated. Allow that the wrong in the returns was all that Gov. Walker claims it to be, who made him judge and dictator in the premises? Frauds should be righted, but Gov. Walker has no right to commit a fraud in order to counteract a fraud. The Legislature was the proper place to investigate the frauds in Oxford precinct, if any had been committed. Gov. Walker had no power in the premises, and he would never have thought of exercising it had it not been for the clamor of the northern Abolitionists. Well, he is already beslaved with the praise of Greely and Raymond, and we presume will now be taken into full communion in the "nigger freedom" church. But we should be greatly mistaken if this high-handed outrage upon the principle of free government does not procure his instant removal. If the people of the South or even of the North—for all alike are interested in the preservation of Republican principles whether niggers are or are not allowed in Kansas—do not call with one accord for the removal of this man, we shall be astonished with their apathy. It no longer admits of a doubt that he is a political adventurer playing into the hands of the Black Republicans.

Another Bank Mob in Ohio.—A letter from Mount Vernon, Ohio, says:

On Thursday, October 15, Mr. G. A. Sturges, a clerk in the banking house of Russell, Sturges & Co., of Mount Vernon, visited Mansfield, with some $930 of the notes of the branch of the State Bank, of that place, for the purpose of obtaining the specie for the same. Upon presenting his roll of notes at the counter, Mr. Colby, the cashier, received them and counted out the "hard," but before Mr. Sturges had time to gather up the precious treasure, a mob of citizens rushed into the bank, at a certain signal, and threatened him with a coat of tar and feathers if he dared remove a dollar of the specie from the bank. His package of notes was thrown to him, and he was ordered to leave town forthwith, or lay himself liable to corporeal suffering by no means agreeable.

On Saturday, the 17th, two of the partners in the banking house alluded to—Dr. Thompson and Mr. F. D. Sturges—visited Mansfield to try their luck with the bank. The specie was again counted out by the cashier, but before they had time to receive it, ruffians again entered the bank, and by threats and menaces actually drove Messrs. Thompson and Sturges out into the street.—Here several hundred citizens had collected and were ready for vengeance, and no doubt would have proceeded with their desperate work had it not been for the interferance of B. Burns, Esq., who acted as peace-maker on the occasion, pledging himself to our citizens that they should not be molested.

The Weather and Crops.—Many of our readers will be pleased to preserve the following statement, deduced from the review and examination of thirty-two years, as lately given in DeBow's Review:

Average latest spring frost, March 23.

Average earliest fall frost, October 26.

Average time between the latest and earliest frost, 7 months and 4 days.

Average date of first bloom, June 5.

And for 1857, as follows:

Latest spring frost, April 23.

Earliest fall frost, average October 26.

Growing season, 6 months and 3 days.

First bloom, June 25.

The democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of the party.—*Exchange.*

Yes; but he couldn't be the nominee. The democrats always nominate men of their own party.

Baton Rouge Advocate.